



CAPITOL NEWS

REED MUCH DISGUSTED WITH HIS MANAGER.

His Presidential Aspirations Have Received a Hard Shock.—The Bond Investigation Committee at Work.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Speaker Reed would not remain in Washington to get the returns from the St. Louis Convention. He has started for home, but will probably make several stops on the way. It is no exaggeration to say that a more thoroughly disgusted man than he is has never declined to be interviewed. He was not half as much surprised at the treachery of Joe Manley at St. Louis as he was at the earlier treachery of Senator Proctor at the Vermont State Convention. He has never had any confidence in Manley and once said that he "would not trust him with the coppers on a dead man's eyes," and only two or three weeks ago, having received a hint that Manley was dicker with Hanna, he is said to have spoken his mind so freely that Manley straightway left Washington and did not return; he went from Maine direct to St. Louis. It isn't only in New England that Mr. Reed has been betrayed, but he feels the effect from that section more because he felt that he had a right to expect that local pride if nothing else, would keep the New Englanders true to him.

Among the other useless things which Congress did at the session just closed, was to give the Dawes Indian commission, which has been such a conspicuous failure, a new lease of life, by authorizing it to resume negotiations with the five civilized tribes of Indians, for a reorganization of their government. The members of the commission had a conference with Secretary Hoke Smith and will leave in a few days for Indian territory to remain there all summer. It is predicted that they will accomplish just what they did in their previous negotiations—nothing.

Secretary Olney gave a hearing to Dr. Delgado and his father, naturalized American citizens, on their claim against Spain for property destroyed on their Cuban plantation, and for personal maltreatment of themselves by Spanish soldiers, and promised to do what he could for them.

Vice President Stevenson has this season broken the record in the making of addresses at College commencements, and he is still at it. He left Washington yesterday for Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he will tomorrow address the students of the University of Alabama. Representative Bankhead went with him.

Ex-Congressman Bynum of Ind., who has been actively aiding the administration in fighting the silver sentiment in that state and elsewhere, threw up the sponge, as far as Indiana is concerned, on his last visit to Washington, several days ago. He said that the silver sentiment in the state had reached the proportion of a tidal wave, and that Indiana would certainly be carried by the Democrats if the Chicago convention adopted a silver platform.

Secretary Carlisle was the first witness in the bond investigation which was today begun by a sub-committee of the Senate committee on Finance. It is uncertain at this time how long it will take to complete the investigation. Senator Harris presides over the committee meetings, which are public.

It would seem in view of the extent of the silver discussion that about everybody would know exactly the status of silver money under our present laws, but in a discussion by a group of public men, it was quickly shown that a majority of them didn't know. A majority of the group contended that silver was not a legal tender in sums exceeding \$10 and it required the production of a copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States to convince them to the contrary. The act of 1873, generally spoken of as the demonetization of silver dropped the silver dollar entirely from our coins and provided that "the silver coins of the U. S. shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment," but this part of the act was superseded five years later, Feb. 28th, 1878, by the Bland act, which provided for the coining of our present silver dollars, and provided further that they "together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the U. S., of like weight and fineness shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." This is the law. Silver dollars are today a legal tender in any amount for any indebtedness, not stipulated to be paid in some other particular kind of money, and if this fact were unknown to four gentlemen in public life it is not un-

reasonable to suppose that it is unknown to thousands of private citizens. The Act of 1890, which provides that silver coins of less than \$1 shall be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$10, is probably responsible for the prevalence of the idea that the silver dollars are only legal tender to that amount. As a matter of fact the silver coins of less than one dollar are full legal tender in amounts up to ten dollars no matter what sort of a contract may have been made as to payment in other money.

Senator Flinn and Mrs. Hastings.

The other day, at St. Louis, state senator Flinn, of Pittsburg, who does not like Quay, yet was talking about his being so wonderful a man he could do what he pleased, when Mrs. Hastings, wife of Gov. Hastings, walked up to the Pittsburg, and said: "Senator Flinn will you do me a favor?"

"I don't usually refuse ladies a favor when I can grant it. I suppose you are going to ask me to vote for your husband for vice president. If that is the favor I will say that I will do it for you."

"No, that is not what I want," said Mrs. Hastings. "I want you to vote for Senator Quay for president. You know you are both Pennsylvanians, and I would like you to give him a complimentary vote."

"I am sorry, but I wouldn't vote for Quay to send him to heaven," replied the senator.

"I think you are a little harsh," replied Mrs. Hastings.

Mr. Flinn replied pleasantly that he would have to be ungrateful. "Look at that," said he, as Mrs. Hastings disappeared. "You see, that old man can even fool the women. He is the political wonder of the nineteenth century."

Another Road Decision.

The position of road supervisor is not a bed of roses at any time, but is getting more thorny yearly. A case was tried in the Butler court a week or two ago that is of importance to road supervisors as well as the public in general, and shows the importance of keeping the highways in a safe, passable condition. In February, 1895, Andrew Jack was driving along a road in Washington township that was blocked with snow, and his sled, which was loaded with hay, upset and he was severely injured, he brought suit against the township to recover \$5,000 damages, alleging that the township authorities had been negligent in not removing the snow and keeping the roads open. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$300, and this, together with the costs, will foot up a bill of about \$500 which the township will have to pay. While it may seem a hardship to townships to shovel out snow drifts which were as numerous and heavy as they were at that time, it is nevertheless a wise requirement of law that roads cannot be obstructed.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

The Rainfall and Crops.

We had some welcome showers the past week, the rainfall measuring as follows:

On 13th, 2 p. m. to 6,	.31 in.
do do during night,	.55 in.
On 14th, during day,	.16 in.
do do at 6 p. m.	.20 in.
On 16th, 8 p. m. thunder gust .25 in.	
Total 1.47, or within a trifle of 1 1/2 inches of rain.	

Everything in fields and gardens is growing finely; oats, corn and potatoes promising; fruit and berries will be a good crop. Wheat third of a crop. Hay barely half a crop.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy, and fair.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

AN UP-TO-DATE FARMER.

How Colonel W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, Runs an Immense Tract.

The following we clip from the Philadelphia Times, of Monday, and was forwarded that paper by their correspondent: During his life Colonel Jas. Young, of Dauphin county, was regarded as the bonanza farmer of Pennsylvania, and in any of the eastern states. But his experiences and success as a farmer did not equal that of Col. W. Fred Reynolds, of this place. Mr. Reynolds is the owner of nineteen large farms in this county, eighteen of them being in one township and adjoining, having a total acreage of 2,391 acres and an assessed valuation of \$93,306. In the midst of his farms he has a large grist mill for the purpose of preparing his grain crops for market. The annual production of these farms aggregates nearly 20,000 bushels of grain and over 1,000 tons of hay, besides enormous productions of all kinds of small fruits.

To operate this extensive tract of land requires the services of nearly a hundred men and between sixty and seventy-five head of horses. Upwards of \$50,000 is invested in farm machinery.

Until this year Mr. Reynolds rented his farms out, but on April 1 he inaugurated a system, which, if it proves successful, will revolutionize farming in this section, so far as he is concerned. He selected seven of his largest farms, lying contiguous to each other, and established the entire tract practically into one farm, with a head farmer over the whole. The entire tract, aggregating more than one thousand acres, is completely covered with a system of telephones by which the overseer can communicate at a moment's notice any orders necessary to the men in his employ. The best of stock and machinery is in use, and the present appearance of the crops on this particular farm indicates that Mr. Reynolds' innovation will be no experiment, but prove a most successful result in agriculture.

The latest and best methods in agriculture are made a study and put into execution in a way that will bring the best results. Phosphates are used as the soil requires, and every crop is farmed according to the soil and season. The result is already apparent by the fact that farms adjoining Mr. Reynolds' will this year produce but an average forty per cent. crop of all kinds of grain, while on Reynolds' farm there will be a fair crop of everything. It is the intention to devote considerable more ground and attention to fruit culture and the growing of small fruits in the future than has been the practice in the past, and for this purpose large orchards have already been planted. If the experience with the seven farms under the system established this spring proves a success in increased profit, the owner will next year take supreme charge of all his farms.

Colonel W. Fred Reynolds is yet a young man, being but about 35 years of age. He is the nephew of the late William F. Reynolds; the Bellefonte banker, who at his death left his entire estate practically to his nephew. When Daniel H. Hastings was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania he appointed W. Fred Reynolds a member of his staff, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he is the youngest member but one. He was married several years ago to a daughter of the late Judge Hoy, and now resides in one of the handsomest brown stone houses in Bellefonte. In a business way he is progressive in the extreme. Personally he is possessed of rare gentlemanly qualities.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c. Sold only by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall and G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Will Leave the Republican Party.

Senators Teller, Dubois, and Cannon, and Cleveland, of Montana, leaders in the silver states, have announced their intention to leave the Republican party, on account of the gold plank in the St. Louis platform.

Death in Georges Valley.

The wife of Howard Confer, of Georges valley, died unexpectedly last Friday night after only a few days' illness.

Byron used a great deal of hair-dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing now-a-days.

HERE AND THERE

TWO SCHOOL BOARDS DIFFER ON TUITION.

The Township May Build a School House near the Boro.—Other Local Matter of Importance.

The school boards of the borough and Potter township have been at differences for some time over the tuition of township scholars attending the borough schools. The township directors are of the opinion that they are paying all that is legal, while the boro officials contend that the limit placed by the law has not been reached, and there they stick. There are a number of scholars outside the limits and not having township buildings near enough, the pupils are compelled to attend the borough schools, or go several miles into the township.

To get around the bone of contention it has been proposed that the township erect a building in the borough or close to it, and open a new school. This will hardly meet with favor with those who have children to send, as it would deprive them of the advantages of the graded system that the borough schools afford, and this would raise a big kick. The two boards will likely come to an amicable agreement, and the borough schools will continue taking the township scholars.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Willis F. Bierly and Lottie Weber, Rebersburg.

Thomas Burns, Tyrone, and Laura C. Murry, Julian.

B. A. Noll, and Emma L. Garbrick, Zion.

Calvin R. Snyder and Lizzie Shuley, Penn Hall.

Lloyd P. Auman, Millheim, and Carrie B. Miller, Madisonburg.

James W. Bottorf, Eagleville, and Maud Salb, Mackeyville.

Theodore B. Tipton, Renova, and Myrtle E. Austin, Milesburg.

Edward D. Tyson, and Anna M. Ewing, State College.

R. B. Fry, and Blanche Hepburn, Bellefonte.

GENERAL HARRISON ON OUR FINANCES.

Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on "The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. He will tell briefly of the origin of our financial system; its expansion or development; how the nation raises its revenues, and disburses its moneys; and detail the faults of our system of financing. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve General Harrison expresses himself with evident disapproval, and says that "the present situation would be absurd if it were not so serious." The increase or the diminution of the gold reserve, the ex-President asserts, powerfully affects every interest, and the "mending of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesmanship."

Worms Blighting Apple Trees.

A new pest in shape of an apple tree destroyer is now worrying the fruit growers. The troublesome thing is a small white worm which ensconces itself in the end of the limb of the trees and bores away until it causes the blight of the leaves. It was never noticed before until this spring, but it is attracting attention, not only in this county but elsewhere. To such a serious extent is it making its ravages felt that the experimental stations have heard of the worm and will look after them.

Inspected the Risks.

Last week fire insurance men, chaproned by W. B. Rankin, of Bellefonte, went over the town making an inspection of the properties and their risks. The rates have been raised about 60 per cent. within the last two years, and there may yet come another. The town has water pressure enough to fight a fire, but with no plugs or apparatus, it may as well be without as far as fighting a fire is concerned. We'll have a big conflagration some day and then the necessity of an equipment will be seen.

As She Described It.

She is sweet sixteen, and she says the first time she kissed her sweetheart it made her feel like a tub of butter swimming in honey, cologne, nutmeg and cranberries, as though something ran down her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several cupids in chariots drawn by angels shaded with honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbow.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The Great American Beverage.

There has been in session in Philadelphia the last few days the Brewers' Association of the United States, and it will astonish people generally to know it claims to be the largest and wealthiest trade organization of the country. The claim is not an idle one as it represents 1,771 breweries, having the enormous capital of over \$250,000,000. In 1876, twenty years ago, the total beer product of the country was 8,500,000 barrels, and the revenue paid the federal government with war taxes prevailing, was \$9,500,000. In 1896 the product will be 30,000,000 barrels, and the taxes paid the government \$32,000,000 exclusive of the large amount paid the state and local governments. The amount collected last year from spirits was \$80,000,000, and from tobacco \$30,000,000. So it will be seen how large a share the luxuries of people pay to the support of the government. From the three items of spirits, malt liquors and tobacco \$142,000,000 was raised, with probably fully as much more for state and local purposes.

Nothing was as notable in the proceedings of the brewers' association as the address of President Ebeers, in which he made the statement that as a result of mechanical improvements and scientific research the trade had fully succeeded in making a drink quite as refreshing as the beers of old and less intoxicating and that in point of fact "the percentage of alcohol in American beers is growing less from year to year." Such a statement from such an authoritative source is highly significant, not only as showing the drift of the trade, but the trend of American taste; and it presents a moral as well as a social side not to be overlooked. In the last twenty years, while the population of the country has doubled the consumption of beer has quadrupled and now amounts to nearly 16 gallons per capita. For 1876 it was less than seven gallons.—Post.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Weaver, the revivalist, closed his services at Bellefonte and moves his tabernacle to Williamsport.

The grange picnic will be the next thing on the program to be looked after. Whoop'er up.

The Hecla and Hunter's park and Sunday school and other minor picnics, will soon take up the summer months, with an occasional circus thrown in.

The coming presidential campaign will not likely be a hot one—people will do their thinking as silently as their voting.

About six of the Pennsylvania delegation at St. Louis will not vote for Quay for president. Gov. Hastings is to make the Quay nominating speech.

The silver men say they won't bolt the St. Louis convention if a gold resolution is adopted, but they will just not vote the ticket.

Democrats in the county are gradually settling down to the notion of giving the ticket a handsome majority.

He, McKinley, wanted to straddle the coinage question—what a hero! and his convention wouldn't let him straddle. But, all the same, it leaves him a straddler.

McKinley is really only a second rate man, and has not a single measure of importance to his credit. The tariff that bears his name, was actually the work of the able men on the committee of which he only was chairman.

The Republican convention at St. Louis adjourned last evening at 5, to meet again at 10 this morning. A nomination for President will likely be made sometime today. The tug now is, whom to nominate for Vice President, Morton or Hobart.

Service Pension Bill.

A service pension bill giving every man who served 90 days \$3 a month and one cent a month additional for each day served in excess of ninety, has been favorably reported to the House. It was not acted upon at this session. It is estimated that it will cost between twenty-five and thirty-millions a year to carry out this bill.

He Had Enough.

The station agent at Milesburg a few days ago asked a Bald Eagle Valley trainman who lived at Tyrone to have some one send him down a good cat. The railroad communicated the message to all his fellow craftsmen he met and up to date the agent has thirty-six perfect and imperfect specimens of the feline race, among the number being a big tom cat that steals chickens, a present from "Peggy" Hull. Overwhelmed with cats, the agent in his distress wrote an official of the road appealing to him in the name of his maker to have the shipment of cats stopped or he (the agent) would be crazy inside of a week.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

WHAT IT COSTS

To Construct a Railroad Like the Pennsylvania.

There are very few people who have any idea of the enormous cost of building and maintaining a railroad. Take the single item of steel alone and the cost of laying the rails appears immense when it is computed. It has been said that if the Pennsylvania system had for some cause to be entirely rebuilt with new steel the cost would bankrupt the company, which is the richest railway corporation on earth. A little figuring in this direction would show what it would cost to re-lay the lines of that great system with new steel. There are 5,280 feet to the mile and to lay one mile of single track with rails eighty pounds to the yard would require 140,800 pounds for one side alone, or 141 tons and 1,600 pounds for the single mile of the single track. For simplicity we will estimate that 142 tons 80 pounds to the yard rails will suffice for a mile of single track. Rails are now selling for \$28 a ton; so for one mile the cost would be \$3,948. Including fourth track sidings, etc., it is safe to state that the Pennsylvania system has at least 3,500 miles of double track. Granting that this estimate is approximately correct, it would then require 934,000 tons of rails to re-lay that amount of track, the cost of this steel would be \$27,832,000. If the struts, bolts, switches and tie plates are to be considered, the total cost of iron and steel alone for 3,500 miles of track would exceed \$40,000,000; and if to this we add the labor cost; the sum would be swelled to at least \$50,000,000. And if we were to add the cost of ties to the above figures we would see that it is no small amount to build and maintain a railroad in good condition. On most of the main lines of the Pennsylvania system there are about fourteen ties to each thirty foot rail. This means that there are 2,464 ties to the mile, or, in other words, there are on the 3,500 miles of Pennsylvania double track 17,248,000 ties, worth fifty cents each, or with a total valuation of \$8,624,000, which added to the rail account, makes the total cost of 3,500 miles of double track.

LINDEN HALL.

Children's Day Services at the U. Ev. S. S. on June 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rossman, of Tusseyville, were seen in our town on last Tuesday afternoon.

Misses Lizzie and Katie Zeigler, of this place spent Friday last at Centre Hall.

Mrs. John Carper, Sr., of this place, spent a few days with her grand-child, Mrs. Nathaniel Zeigler, at Earlstown this week.

Miss Bessie Searson is spending this week with friends at State College.

Quite a number of our people attended Commencement at State College this week.

Rev. Lesher, of Boalsburg, was a pleasant caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hess on Tuesday.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Daniel Hess, of this place, is numbered with the sick; his many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

The United Evangelical Sunday school have postponed their Children's day services to the 28th of June, and they extend a hearty invitation to all to attend.

You do not hear the farmers complain for want of rain, in and around this vicinity. We have had some heavy rains the last week.

Here is a Tiny Boy.

Wilkesbarre has a human curiosity in the person of a three year old boy, perfectly formed and apparently possessing all his faculties. Yet he weighs only ten pounds. The child was brought from a remote country district, and is now the guest of a charity organization. His name is Jesse James Long, and his parents are both dead. When he was born his mother was seventy-one years of age and his father seventy-nine. Both were feeble and infirm when the baby came. At its birth it weighed only one and one-half pounds. Many physicians have examined the child.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing in Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—A great reduction in prices of Summer Dry Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Clothing and Shoes at Lyon & Co's. Read their new ad., on page 5.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Spreading Manure—Selecting Seed Grain.
Description of a Good Dairy Cow—Small Grain Harvesting.

FEEDING FLESH TO HOGS.

It is a common practice to throw the offal left from butchering of domestic animal to the hog. It will be greedily eaten, for the hog is naturally carnivorous; but where much such feed is given it makes the animal feverish, and its flesh is not so good for food as that of pork made by feeding grains. Besides, if there are any lesions of disease on the offal, the disease may thus be introduced into the swine. There is less objection to feeding such meat to hogs, which must have some animal food, and which will not impair the quality of their eggs by what they eat.—Boston Cultivator.

SPREADING MANURE.

To spread the manure as it is drawn to the field is by far the best plan. The work is done, and is done in the most effective and useful way. But if the manure is left in heaps in the field to be spread afterward it leads to waste and injury. The rain will wash the soluble part of it into the soil, making the spots where the heaps lie too rich, and the rest of the land will be robbed of its share. It is a good plan and easy to take out the manure in the winter on the snow in a sled, by which the draught is easy and the spreading is most convenient; in summer a two-wheeled wagon is convenient.—New York Times.

SELECTING SEED GRAIN.

It is impossible to tell by looking at grain in a heap or bin what its value for seed may be. The plumpness, fineness of berry, and one with uninjured vitality may have been grown from a seed that produced only a single stalk and head and that poorly filled. Such a seed will tend to produce a like plant from that on which it grew. What may be done by the proper selection of seed is shown in the great improvement that is made in the productiveness of corn, which with skillful cultivators is always chosen on the stalk, selecting those that bear two full ears. Yet if size of kernel were the test the largest and best grains might often be found on the nubbin corn where the ears were not filled out, so that each grain could grow round and full instead of being compressed as it is in a well-filled ear. Yet on such an ear there will always be found at the tip and butt some grains that had room to grow full size. These will produce better and stronger plants than will the compressed grains from the middle of the cob.—American Cultivator.

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD DAIRY COW.

The typical dairy cow is a well-bred Jersey. It is a bony, angular animal, with a body that is narrow in the front, both ways, and broader behind both in depth and width. The head is broad and dished in the face, but short, and the eyes are large and bright; the hips project and the tail is large at the root, but thin below, and has a fine root, but thin below, and has a long, fine-haired switch. The limbs are thin and slender, the udder large, deep and broad; the teats are placed far apart and are of good size, but not coarse; indeed, there is nothing coarse about the animal; but a handsome, attractive appearance in every way. The brisket is thin and the body slopes from it downward to the belly, which is large and deep. The skin is soft and mellow, the hair soft and fine and the ears are yellow inside; the skin under the hair is also yellow. The deeper this color the more highly colored the cow's butter will be.—American Farmer.

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep are peculiar in that they must have perfectly sweet food. Anything sour gives them fits, literally fits of various kinds, which the shepherd should guard against. So that it is somewhat questionable if the silo can ever become usable on sheep farms. But there is no possible question about roots, especially the sweet, palatable and nutritious sugar beet or the succulent mangold.

Rape cannot be sown with grass seed, as it will shade the ground so much as to wholly prevent the grass from growing, or so smother it as to kill it completely in a short time. Rape is a leafy spreading plant, that will completely fill the rows if they are three feet wide, being much like a cabbage, but with the leaves spreading, instead of making a head.

On any good farm, and under good management, a flock of sheep will pay their winter feeding in the manure they will make. Give them lots of straw, and they will convert it into the richest kind of food for crops.

While we are buying about all our woolen goods of England, to the ruin of our own mill men and impoverishment of our operatives, the great and good statesmen of that country are paying us for the practical freedom of the American market by devising legislative schemes for shutting out our sheep and cattle.

Thirty tons of roots may be grown on any good acre of land by the right cultivation. This will feed thirty sheep for 200 days, or 200 for a month. This will supply two-thirds of the feeding.

For the future ewes the twin lambs should be reserved. It is not at all necessary that twin lambs should be discouraged on account of inability to

rear them. Better ewes, trained to it, are all that is wanted to rear twins successfully. The training is done by feeding.

Sheep are not robust animals, and a drive of thirty miles on a warm day is altogether too much for them. The effect would be to tire them and develop disease of the lungs, but most especially by the overheating produce congestion of the skin, and by injury to the wool cause the dropping off of it. This, however, is only a temporary trouble, which the sheep will get over in a short time, but it will not save the wool already on the sheep. It will surely cause the loss of lambs at yearling time.—American Sheep Breeder.

SMALL GRAIN HARVESTING.

Improved harvesting machinery has reduced the labor of caring for small grain after it is ripe, so considerably, that the acreage is determined more by the prospective price than the cost of production. The pony binders, the new 12-foot binders, the header, etc., are no longer confined to the great wheat localities but are used daily by thousands of farmers. In certain localities old methods necessarily remain in vogue, because the rough land does not admit of using improved machines, but the farmer on the prairies of the Central West who does not judiciously select the most improved implements is destined to fall out of the race. The low price of wheat has discouraged many farmers, but this grain will still remain the money crop of a large number for many years. Oats are almost equally unprofitable, but they are such an admirable food for all kinds of live stock, that a large acreage will always be seeded. Rye stands the cold so well, and is so valuable for winter and early spring pasture, that the acreage will be increased, especially if more success is not had with catches of grasses and clovers. The best time for cutting wheat is after the berry has passed the dough stage, but before it has become so hardened that it cannot be indented with the finger nail. This will be governed somewhat by circumstances. If the straw is wanted for hay, the cutting should be done while the crop is rather green. Make the bundles rather small and do not put too many together in a shock. If the weather is murky or rainy, great care should be exercised in cutting grain at all green, or mowing will take place. In this case it is best to let it get thoroughly ripe, even at the risk of having poor straw and some loss from shattering.

In most localities grass seed is sown on winter grains in the spring, or upon oats. In this case it pays to cut the grain as early as possible, so that the young seedling will have a chance to develop. Sunshine and air are necessary as well as some shade. If the grass is kept back by a heavy coating of grain until hot, dry weather, then suddenly exposed to strong rays of a midsummer sun, there is great danger of its being killed. If, however, the grain is cut as early as possible, loss from this source is generally much smaller. Of recent years grass seed seems to catch better when sown on oats ground and well covered. Just why this is so, cannot be easily explained, unless it be that the deep covering of soil enables the plants to get a good start, with large root development, thus making resistance of drought possible. Oat straw is much prized as feed, which is another reason this should be cut early, especially during a dry season, when it can be properly cured. The value of barley largely depends upon its color, so every care must be taken to get it into the barn without its being exposed to dew or rain. If cut with a mower and allowed to cure before shocking, the highest quality of grain is secured. This method, however, is so laborious, and the barbed wire is so disagreeable to handle loose, that the crop is now largely cut with a self-binder and treated much as wheat. Where shocked in bundles, the grain is apt to be off color. Very little barley is used for human food in the United States, but large quantities are eaten by stock and consumed by malsters.

Self-binders have been improved until it appears that little more can be done to make them do more efficient work. Small two-horse machines are constructed for the use of farmers with rough land, or where the area seeded to small grains is limited. These are provided with roller and ball bearings and run very easily. They do good work in any kind of grain. On the other hand there is a number of twelve foot binders on the market which can also be used as headers. These do well even in the heaviest grain, binding the great mass of grain with ease. It is pushed before the team, four horses being sufficient to propel it. With a little alteration the grain can be headed and run into a wagon instead of a binding apparatus. The three-horse machines, however, continue to be the favorites and cut the greater part of the grain. These have been greatly simplified until the parts of the machine are few compared with those of fifteen years ago. The work is done perfectly. They will work on ground too soft for the ordinary reaper. The construction is so simple that any one of average brightness can operate them.

Curious Egyptian Delicacy.

"Kabob" is one of the great delicacies of Egypt, and is peddled about the streets. It is a thin string of mutton, which is wound around a small iron rod and roasted over a fire of coals, while the customer waits.

Lord Gower, an Englishman of noble birth, in a land where the tall silk hat is regarded as the forthright article of faith, has started a crusade against the "dicer" as being unsightly, ungainly and altogether unnecessary appendix to male attire.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

France lost 7,000 soldiers in Madagascar, rather a high price to pay for the taking of Antananarivo. Now a monument is to be erected to their memory.

The whale-boat industry has lately been affected by the Cuban war, for along the New England coast an agent of the insurgents has been buying all the whale-boats in sight and shipping them to New York. The intention is believed to be to use these boats in landing men and arms from filibuster shipments.

The European Economist publishes some facts with regard to the growth of population in the various countries of Europe during the decennial period 1885-95. The average increase was 29,922,800. Some states have advanced greatly. For example, Russia added 12,510,800 to her existing population; Germany, 4,522,600; Austria-Hungary, 3,502,200; Great Britain, 2,452,400; Turkey, 1,100,000, and France, 67,190.

An article in the Engineering Magazine points the moral that the engineering professions and in particular the electrical engineering are overcrowded and that too many young men are educating themselves for these professions. Generalizations based on 260 inquiries showed that 65 per cent. of the electrical engineer graduates of last year secured employment in the line of their study, at an average salary of \$10.70 a week. Of the mechanical engineers 71 per cent. got work, at \$13.52 a week; of the civil engineers, 87 per cent. at \$13.27 a week.

A popular minister in an Ohio town recently signed without reading it a petition that purported to be for a charitable purpose, and then it was signed by nearly every reputable citizen in the town. The first intimation the minister had that a joke had been perpetrated was when he received notice that his application for a license to keep a saloon had been granted, and would be issued as soon as payment therefor had been made. At first the minister and his friends were indignant, but soon appreciated the joke, and it furnished the preacher with a text on carelessness in signing such petitions.

The practice of carrying babies on bicycles, in cages or baskets attached to the handle bars, has become very common, in spite of obvious dangers, warns Harper's Weekly. Physicians say, too, that the rapid motion and the jolting are not good for the baby, and that the nervous system is likely to be seriously affected. The Illinois Humane Society is trying to put an end to the practice by invoking a state law which prohibits the exposure of children in dangerous positions. The application of the law is doubtful, for of course it never contemplated such a law as this; but the movement in question seems to be a wise one, and the practice should be stopped, if possible, both for the sake of the children and the nervous on-lookers.

The officials of the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary say that they are going to try an interesting experiment. They will have three kinds of suits for the prisoners, indicative of their deportment. Green suits will be worn by prisoners of good behavior, cadet gray by those who are less orderly, and red by those who are extremely unruly. It is believed that the plan will be an incentive to the prisoners to conduct themselves properly, and will doubtless be successful. The officials think that it will help the men to win back their self-respect, and in many cases will be the means of reformation, especially for those that are just starting in crime. It will give the convict the idea that he can make an advance in his fellow-man's opinion even while confined behind the bars.

Government action in regard to the ravages of intemperance is a possibility, a bill having been favorably reported to the national house of representatives providing for the appointment by the president of a commission of five persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire into and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made to defray the expenses of the inquiry.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript says that Australia is a paradise for tramps. They comprise about one-quarter of the population, and spend their life in travelling from one little colony or "station," as it is called, to another. The name "sundowner" is applied to them for the reason that the sun's setting is a signal for their coming. The "stations" being so far apart—twenty or thirty miles, or even more—the people have not the heart to send them adrift to the bush, to get hungry for the night, and they are recognized as a necessary evil. The well-to-do farmers have usually a "travellers' hut," and regular rations are served out to these wayfarers, a pound of the inevitable mutton, a panikin or dipper of flour, the water-bag refilled and a bunk for the night.

A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., announces the discovery of vast beds of anthracite coal in the extreme northern part of Minnesota. It is also stated that these vast beds have become the property of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, who is going to develop them and run a branch line of that railway to the mines. Similar discoveries of very ex-

cellent semi-anthracite coal have been made in Alberta, Canada, hundreds of miles west of the Minnesota deposits. The Philadelphia Record says that should it turn out that a good coal can be cheaply delivered near the great Superior beds of iron ore, it might result in an eventual transfer of the iron business. The place where the raw material can be most cheaply assembled has undeniable advantages which in the end will assert themselves against all competition.

The customs prevalent in Madagascar have not been changed since the final establishment of the French protectorate. For instance, the latest numbers of the "Gazette Officielle Hova" contain under the heading of "Market Review" the following: "Friday at Tananarive—slave, little girl, 175 francs; slave, little boy, 100 francs; slave, grown woman, 110 francs; slave, grown man, 75 francs." It is known that slavery, as practiced by the Hovas was not exactly the same cruel institution it has been elsewhere. Still, it is slavery, and the liberal papers of Paris are indignant at the fact that a slave market should be tolerated by the French officials, who are the real masters of the African island. The Government records just published show that the expedition cost France the loss of 5,592 soldiers, all of whom succumbed to disease, with the exception of ten killed by the enemy's fire.

A court decision in Texas has directed attention to the novelty of the Cemetery Trust, with attendant evils. A wealthy New York money lender bought the controlling stock in the Greenwood Cemetery at Houston. The lot owners complained that he allowed the cemetery to go to ruin, that his exactions were outrageous, that he charged people for burying their dead in their own lots, and refused lot-owners to bury any but their immediate families. All complaints were treated so discreetly that application was made to the courts and a receiver appointed. The Supreme Court, on an appeal, confirms the appointment. The decision is, in effect, that chartered companies owe duties to the public by virtue of their franchise, failing to execute which the court can appoint a representative of the people. "There can scarcely be any doubt," the court said, "that a lot-owner in the cemetery corporation has such an interest therein that may be protected in a proceeding of this kind. He is not the ordinary owner of an easement, and his right to have the drives, walks, and approaches kept in repair does not depend upon the law of easements."

Curious Frogs.

One of the most interesting species that have been described is the one discovered by Mr. Wallace in Borneo a number of years ago. It has been popularly called the "flying frog," from the fact that it has toes of great length, and these are fully webbed to the tips. If the animal wishes to descend from the top of a high tree it has only to make the leap, and by spreading out its toes it converts its feet into four veritable parachutes, and thus this little aerial batrachian reaches terra firma in safety. Among the most curious types are the tree frogs, and Gibbon says these are readily distinguished from all others by having the ends of their toes dilated into knots or disks, generally provided with a sticky secretion, by means of which they can cling to the leaves and branches of trees. They are small, elegant, and exceedingly active creatures, the males possessing loud voices, of which they make copious use during the breeding season and on the approach of rain. Frogs have from remote times been regarded as weather prophets, and at the present day, in some parts of Germany, the European tree frog (Hyla arborea) is used as a barometer. A few of them are placed in a tall bottle provided with miniature ladders, the steps of which they ascend during fine weather, seeking the bottom again on the approach of rain.

Anatomical structures of a variety of kinds are characteristic of different species of frogs, having to do with the voice organs. So it is that many croak, some chirp, and some almost bellow. Many emit noises most disagreeable to all ears, while others give vent to sounds that under some circumstances are quite enjoyable.

Mummy of an Unknown Race.

Hunter John McCarty brought into Prescott, Arizona, a mummy that is believed to antedate the Indians, and is of a decidedly different type. He found it while hunting a lion, which he had treed and brought down, in the Verde canyon. In a cliff dwelling he had found a sealed chamber 7x9 feet. Tearing it open he met a grisly sight. It was his mummy kneeling on a soap-weed mat, with the body upright and head erect, the long arms hanging straight down from the shoulder. In life he was about five feet seven inches high. In one hand was grasped a stone ax, in the other a bundle of barbed flint-headed arrows. As the air rushed into the vault the rawhide snuffs of the arrowheads and the rawhide handle of the stone ax crumbled to ashes, as did the mat and mantle which covered the mummy. The fine brown hair about two feet in length, fell from the head.

In the cave were found several earthenware bowls, a tortoise shell and about \$1,800 worth of bead-grade turquoise in the rough, just as it was taken from the ledge. The pieces ranged in size from the dimensions of a walnut to that of a hens egg. As there is no flint in this part of the country and no known vein of turquoise in the western hemisphere of the width of these specimens, where the ancient got them is a mystery. The absence of high cheek bones and the fine hair indicate that he was not related to the Indians of to-day.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SPELLING MATCH.

Ten little children, standing in a line, "P-u-l-l-y, fully," then there were nine. "C-i-l-l-y, ally," then there were eight. Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven. "B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven. Seven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix. "L-a-l-l-y, lady," then there were six. Six eager darlings, determined each to strive. "D-u-t-y, duty," then there were five. Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more. "S-c-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four. Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree. "M-e-r-r-y, merry," then there was but three. Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and true. "O-n-l-y, only," then there were two. Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run. "T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was one. One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun. "H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.

A FORGIVING DOG.

In the Ladies' Kennel Journal there is printed a story of George Eliot's favorite spaniel, which Mr. Robert Buchanan tells. One day when the novelist, George Lewes, and Mr. Buchanan were engaged in earnest conversation, they were disturbed by a sudden yelp of pain from beneath the table. Examination revealed the fact that a child of three years of age or so had been amusing himself by snipping at the animal's ears with a pair of scissors, and the mangled condition of the dog showed how much torture he had borne before giving way or uttering a sound of protest. George Eliot was naturally, violently angry, and was about to punish the child, but the dog, divining her intention, licked his little persecutor's face, and mutely begged him off the whipping he had richly deserved.

QUEER DREAMS OF TWO CHINAMEN.

Tang-tong, a woodman, going to his work one morning, killed a deer and hid it in the thicket till he should return in the evening. During the afternoon he slept for an hour. And, when going home, he searched in vain for the deer. Getting tired at last, he exclaimed: "Oh, I must have dreamed I killed him." Ho-tchu, a neighbor of Tang-tong's, dreamed, however, that he had killed a deer and hidden it in the thicket, and, when going home in the evening, he searched and found Tang-tong's deer. But during the night Tang-tong dreamed that his deer was in Ho-tchu's house, and, on going there next day quarreled with Ho-tchu. They agreed to put the matter before a magistrate. Said the magistrate: "This is a difficult matter. Divide the deer into halves, bring me one half, and share the remainder between you." The woodmen divided the deer, and, taking half each, called in their neighbors to a feast. The magistrate came next day inquiring for his portion. "What portion?" asked the woodmen. "Of the deer," said the magistrate. "Why, you must have dreamed about it," said Tang-tong and Ho-tchu.

A FOUR-LEAF CLOVER.

Girls and boys, there are lots of us in this big world hunting for something great, noble and courageous to do. It is only a few who have a chance to save a handful of lives at the risk of their own, or dash in the burning house or breaking waves to rescue someone, or to stop a runaway horse. But there are lots of chances just as great, though not so easily seen.

This is intended to be a little sermon, and the text is, "Keep your eyes open."

Do you remember the story of the man who spent his life in looking for a four-leaf clover? When a boy he was told that if he could find a four-leaf clover the possession of it would bring him "good luck" in all his undertakings. So, acting upon the suggestion, he started out in search of the coveted clover. He left his home and his friends to wander alone in search of the talisman, traveling many weary miles across continents and oceans, but all in vain. At last, a disappointed, white-haired, feeble old man, he returned to his home to die. As he tottered up the forsaken pathway, lo and behold! the first thing that met his eye, growing close beside the doorstep, was a four-leaf clover!

Have you commenced your search for the four-leaf clover?

A CRUISER'S PET CAT.

As a general rule sailors do not like cats and hate to have them aboard ship, saying that they are "bad luck," but there are some exceptions, and one of them is Charley, the "mascot" of the United States cruiser Yorktown, the most famous of cats. Charley joined the Yorktown in 1889. He has traveled something like 150,000 miles in her, and is the oldest member of the crew, with the exception of one seaman, Martin Foley. Officers and sailors come and go, court martials are held, desertions take place and penalties are inflicted, but Charley remains the pet of the ship and the most exalted cat, marine or otherwise, on the globe. The hundreds of scattered people who have served on the Yorktown will be delighted to learn that Charley is still "on deck," so to speak. He has lost his hearing on account of the heavy firing in target practice, but he is still amiable and lovable.

They tell a funny story about this famous cat. When the Yorktown was on Behring sea duty she moored one day, at a dock on the opposite side of which an English gunboat lay. As was his wont Charley walked out on the dock to take a view of things. Some English sailors, observing his swagger, remarked that "Ginger" should be brought out and introduced.

One of them went on board the English gunboat and brought out Ginger, a lusty cat of jolly British pretensions and aristocratic mien. The two cats met on the dock and touched noses in a disdainful way, when, all of a sudden, Charley let fly his right paw, striking the Briton on the jaw and knocking him overboard. This act performed, he strutted back to his ship as if to say: "Did you see me do

'im?" His performance was cheered by the Yorktown jockies, and that cat's stock rose 50 per cent. then and there. The picture of the pet is in the possession of nearly every officer and sailor on the ship. Scores of them have been sent home and thousands of people in the United States know about the Yorktown's feline mascot.

CAPTAIN ROBERT'S VICTORY.

Robert was kept in the house by a cold, so he flattened his nose against the glass and watched a military procession pass by. They were in gay uniforms, with bright buttons, and kept step beautifully. Robert watched until the last glimmer of their brightness disappeared round a corner; then he turned with a sigh to watch his mother put some pies in the oven, and he said to her, "I would like to be a soldier."

"Very well," said his mother, "then I would be."

Robert stared at her for a few minutes, and then he said, "Would be what?"

"Why, a soldier. Wasn't that what you said you wished to be?"

"Well, but how could I be?"

"Easy enough; that is, if you put your mind to it. A soldier's life is never an easy one, of course."

"But, mother, I don't know what you mean." This Robert said.

"Don't! You haven't forgotten the verse we talked about so long? 'Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.' It takes real soldier-like fighting to rule a spirit. I can tell you."

"Oh," said Robert, and he flattened his nose against the glass again and thought.

"No, mother," he said at last. "I didn't mean that kind. I would like to be a captain, and have some soldiers under me."

"Nothing easier," said the mother, shutting the oven door. "There are your ten fingers, and your eyes, and your ears, and that troublesome tongue, that hates to obey. I'm sure you have soldiers enough to control. I pity any captain who has as troublesome ones."

Robert laughed. He had had so many talks with his mother that he understood her very well; yet this was a new way of putting it. He stood there a good while thinking about it, deciding that he would be a captain forthwith, and that his soldiers should obey perfectly. Then he wondered what orders he should have to give them first.

Poor fellow! In less than ten minutes from that time he knew.

He went to the sitting room, to find that Baby Carrie had been there before him. There lay his birthday book on the floor; some of the best pictures in it were torn into bits.

Oh, how angry was Captain Robert! He wanted to run after Carrie and slap her naughty fingers; she was almost two years old, and ought to know better. He wanted to run to his mother, and with red face and angry voice tell his story of wrong, and demand that Carrie should be whipped. He wanted to bury his head in the sofa cushions and cry just as loud as he could roar. Why did he do none of those things? Just because he remembered in time that he was a captain, and had soldiers that must obey.

"Halt!" he said to his feet as they were about to rush away, and they instantly obeyed. "Stop!" he said to the tears, as they began to rush up to his eyes, and back they all went, save one little straggler, who rolled down his nose, and was instantly wiped out of existence. In short, the boy proved himself a good captain, for that time, at least. He even sent his feet upstairs presently, with a rosy-checked apple for Carrie, and bade his arms give her a very loving hug, which they immediately did.

Mother found out all about it, as mothers almost always do, and when father came home at night, what did he do but bow low and say: "captain Robert, I am proud to salute you. I hear you have fought a battle and won a victory to-day."

Humble Ancestry of Proud Peers.

Those who sneer at the new peerages granted to men who have become considerable either through commerce or through trade, show gross ignorance of the origin of the aristocracy of this country. The following list of Lord Mayors of London who have founded illustrious houses may somewhat enlighten them upon the matter: Lord Aveland, from Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 1711; Lord Bacon, from Sir Thomas Cooke, draper, 1557; the Marquis of Bath, from Sir Rowland Heyward, clothworker, 1570; Lord Braybrooke, from Sir John Gresham, grocer, 1547; the Earl of Warwick, from Sir Samuel Dashwood, vintner, 1702; the Duke of Buckingham, from Sir John Gresham, grocer, 1547; Lord Compton, from Sir Wolston Dixie, skinner, 1585; the Earl of Denbigh, from Sir Godfrey Fielding, mercer, 1452; the Earl of Fitzwilliam, from Sir Thomas Cooke, draper, 1557; Lord Palmerston, from Sir John Houlton, grocer, 1695; the Marquis of Salisbury, from Sir Thomas Cooke, draper, 1557.

A Matter of Nose.

In spite of the important place given to the nose as an index of character, there is but little to be learned from it in estimating the cause of an innate bond between the mind and the features. Most of the correspondences which have been remarked appear to be of a radical order; but why a Roman nose first became associated with a warlike and domineering disposition or how a long and thin nose became linked with business prudence, is more than I can say. If we omit the changes which take place in a nose during a lifetime of its possessor, there is scarcely a nasal peculiarity of value to the physiognomist which at the same time is cosmopolitan. No Tartar or Hottentot, however warlike, could give proof of it in this way. Japan has shown that she possesses plenty of men with military aptitude, but no Wellingtonian nose can be found within her borders. Again, no Chinese nose is long and thin, yet "John" is not without a certain aptitude at driving bargains.

The very correct maiden has colored studs and sleeve links to match each shirt waist.

Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Charley Hosterman, of Woodward, was in town on Monday.

—Mrs. William Walker, of Sauburg, Pa., is a guest at the home of J. D. Murray.

—Wm. L. Kurtz and family, of Lewisburg, spent Sunday with his parents in this place.

—Miss Roxanna Brisbin is home from Wilson College, Chambersburg, on her summer vacation.

—John Meyer, a student at Franklin & Marshall, Lancaster, is home on his summer vacation.

—Cyrus Brungart and Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, made a business trip to our town the other day.

—Mrs. B. D. Brisbin left on Monday for Schenectady, N. Y., on an extended visit to her daughter.

—Druggist J. D. Murray left last Friday for Huntingdon, driving all the way, and returned on Tuesday.

—Misses Grace Smith and Jennie Odenkirk attended State College Commencement exercises on Tuesday.

—Our always welcome friend, J. B. Spangler, of the south precinct, gave us a call, and put his label on k.

—Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Philadelphia, arrived last Saturday on a visit to her father, Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

—Mrs. Sadie Shadle, of Williamsport, Pa., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitter, west of town.

—Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, was in Centre Hall Monday. He has built up quite a good practice in that place and besides is a gentleman in every respect.

—Summer Hosterman arrived home from Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, on his summer vacation. He has finished his Sophomore year and is now a Junior.

—A. C. Thompson was in town a few days ago looking up the school book business. Mr. Thompson has been one of the most successful teachers of our county, with an experience of over ten years in the school room.

—Capt. G. M. Boal, one of the Republican candidates for County Treasurer, is making a hard canvass of the county and is trying to get there with both feet. The agony will end for him by Saturday, when the primaries will be held.

—John C. Miller, of Johnstown, Pa., son of Rev. J. K. Miller, deceased, was in Centre Hall last Thursday, circulating among his old friends. He is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. H. Morris, at Millheim, and accompanied M. C. Gephart to this place.

—On Tuesday Mr. Jonathan Tressler, of Linden Hall, was in town and among the spectators at our county convention. The remarkable fact about Mr. Tressler is his age. It has been his privilege to reach his 95th year and he is still hearty and hale, with the promise of becoming a centenarian. We believe he enjoys the distinction of voting more Democratic tickets than any other person in Centre county.—Centre Democrat.

POTTERS MILLS.

Fishermen Making Good Hauls From the Trout Streams.

The Seven mountains is the place to go for good trout fishing, judging from the big catches made. Among the best hauls made this season was that by John Wilkinson, of this place on Monday. When cleaned his catch weighed just seven pounds. There are two fishermen stopping at the Reish house who expect to be here a week whipping the streams. They are from Scranton. Frank Bradford and James Smetzler, of Centre Hall, tried their luck on Wednesday in at Pat Garrity's.

William Smith, whose large steam tannery was destroyed by fire some time ago, involving a loss of about \$5,000 with insurances of \$3,800, has not yet settled with the insurance companies, and is greatly delayed in building the property.

The farmers hereabouts are busy working out their road taxes on the township roads. William Lucas is the supervisor on this side, and gives general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

The dance at Reish's hotel on Friday evening was quite well attended. Thomas Palmer's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

Friday evening the town was somewhat enlivened by two performing bears.

The Discovery Saved His Life

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep house or store without it." Get a free trial at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Foster's Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 8th to the 12th and 13th to 17th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the state of Rockies country by close of the 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22d; eastern states 23d. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 21st. Cool waves will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 12th eastern states 25th.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when R. E. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and G. H. Long of Spring Mills, sole agents will furnish you a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

SCROFULA CURED

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says: "I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

\$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of \$200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price \$270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A \$100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus," 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over \$200.57 who won the \$200 premium, and 76 made over \$150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

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A GRAND SUMMER BARGAIN TREAT.

That will make a dollar go as far as two did before. We will now begin our Summer Clearance sale, before the season is over, so you can have the benefit of the bargains in season.

A mixed lot of dress gingham, all of this season's goods have been selling at 8 and 10c. go to-day at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 10 and 15c are now 8c. A few patterns left of fine Scotch gingham, were 18 and 20 per yd., are now 12½. We have never raised the price of Lancaster gingham—old price 5c, now 4½.

A nice assortment of Persian Swiss lawns and dimities—cheap at 10, selling at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 12½ and 15c now sell at 8. A choice lot of fine dimities and Persian lawn worth 25c and 30c will sell now at 15 and 19c. Challies, the all cotton and all wool, from 4½ to 35c. Summer silk for waists and dresses, now 35c.

Persian silks, new designs choice styles, were 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, now 50, 65 and 97c. One lot dress goods eern and white satin stripe, washable pique, now 5c per yard. 50 inch red table linen now 15c, better quality, wider, fast color 20c. Indigo blue prints at 3¼c. 36 inch bleached muslin, no starch' 5c. A 50c summer corset now 40c; better quality was \$1 now 75c.

Sonnette corset made by the C. P. firm 98c also H. & S., P. N. glove fitting and Warner corsets. A 40c quality silk mitt, black and colors, now 25c; lighter weight silk mitts 15c.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, \$4.00. Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, and \$6.00.

Men's Black Diagonal, French Worsted, also in colors, at \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.

The very finest Dress Suits for Men, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$12, \$12. These goods are equal to any \$17 or \$20 goods of other places.

Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from \$2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children's Wash Suits, all the latest styles, 49c up to \$1.24.

Children's Linen Pants, Duck Pants etc., 55c up.

Children's Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.

Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least \$10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.

Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from \$1.24 up.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of \$5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

SPECIAL.

A few of the ladies tailor made capes left that we have been selling at \$3.75. The balance go at \$3.

We have always carried the finest and cheapest line of white goods, laces and embroideries. A 7 inch valenciennes lace at 10c; an 8 inch emb. for 15c per yd.

Ladies fast black hose at 5c.

Ladies and childrens fast color dark russett hose at 10.

ANOTHER SPECIAL. A fine line of Pants for men that cost the manufacture from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to make up, that we will close out at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98.

Lace Curtains, 50 different styles to select from, 48c. a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St.

Bellefonte.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POTTER TOWN.

SHIP School District for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of school	15
Number of teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	449
Average daily attendance	284
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	\$2584.59
Average salary males	30.61
Average of females	30.41
TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Received.	
Received from State appropriation	\$2070.82
From collector, including taxes all k n ds	2535.91
From loans	935.75
From Centre Hall school board	40.00
Total receipts	\$5572.48
TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Paid Out.	
For purchasing grounds	\$107.25
For teachers' wages	2782.15
For rent and repairs	376.85
For fuel and contingencies	384.85
Fees of collectors, \$75 to Treasurer	56.62
Salary of secretary	50.00
For printing and auditors' fees	6.00
For debt and interest paid	1572.41
For school books	230.94
For supplies	134.13
For all other purposes & sundry exp's	77.48
Total money paid out	\$5719.69

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	\$430.00
Amount due treasurer	147.21
Total debt of district	577.21

B. H. ARNEY, C. S. PORTNEY, Auditors.

The above account has been duly audited by the auditors of this district, and certified by them to be correct.

J. R. BIBLE, President.

W. M. GROVE, Secretary.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Cor'n	30
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	27

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	6½
Shoulders	12
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

SPECIFIC FOR	PRICE.
1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colds.	.25
3—Teething, Colds, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
8—Dyspepsia, Bilelessness, Constipation.	.25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
10—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
12—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
16—Whooping Cough.	.25
17—Kidney Diseases.	.25
18—Nervous Debility.	1.00
19—Urinary Weakness.	.25
20—Sore Throat, Quinoy, Ulcerated Throat.	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit for your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Medical, Dispensary & Serrical, 123 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SPECIFICS.

PATENTS

Cavets, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with list of names in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONE WEEK MORE.

And the greatest sale of High Grade Clothing ever inaugurated in Centre county will be over.

♦♦♦♦

Only a few of these big bargains left. They can't possibly last over a week.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE BIG MONEY...

COME AT ONCE.

Men's Suits at \$4.40. Will cost you from \$7 to \$8 elsewhere.
Men's Suits at \$7.00. Will cost you from \$10 to \$12 elsewhere.
Men's Suits at \$10.00. The exactly same goods that others ask from \$16 to \$18 for.

Miss This, and You Miss the Chance of a Life-Time.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods

Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirts, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices. Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills.

State College.

It was Munsey's that made the ten cent magazine possible; it was Munsey's that denounced the robber prices and put magazines into the hands of the people at a right price.

On all news stands at 10 cents a copy; yearly subscription, \$1.00.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 151 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State, in Jefferson, Mo. The company will build and operate a railroad from Pattonsburg, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Ia., a distance of 144 miles.—P. C. Jones, a member of one of the largest banking-houses in Honolulu, and Minister of Finance under the late monarchy, left San Francisco for New York to interest Eastern capitalists in refunding the Hawaiian government's indebtedness.—Two persons were killed and two injured in a fire at Pittsburg.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up the Washington and Cincinnati express of the C. & O. Road, near Cottonville, W. Va.—Ex-Street Commissioner Larry Cummings shot his wife and attempted to shoot his daughter at their home in Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Cummings is believed to be fatally wounded.—Thomas White, after a brief quarrel at the Hotel Carson, in Chillicothe, O., with Miss Edith McKelvey, his sweetheart, shot her fatally and then killed himself.—A ten-inch gun, representing a group of one hundred guns for the United States Army, was tested at the Bethlehem Iron Company's proving grounds. The test was very satisfactory, and was witnessed by army inspectors and officials of the iron company.

Fire broke out at Whiting, Ind. In spite of the efforts of the town fire company, three lives were lost and two frame structures consumed.—A cave-in at the north end of tunnel No. 4 on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Elliston and Glenoe, about eighty-five miles from Louisville, resulted in the death of New Willis, a foreman, and an unknown negro.—The Camden, N. J., grand jury returned thirteen indictments against ex-City Treasurer Michelson, charging embezzlement and malfeasance in office.—The plant of the Naylor Rope and Twine Company at Burlington, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on building and contents will amount to \$15,000; partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.—In a drunken rage John Weller made an unsuccessful attempt at Chicago to kill his wife. He then shot and killed one stepdaughter and wounded another so seriously that her life is despaired of.—Louis Whitehead, George Johnson and Jim Reddick, who were confined in jail at Bryan, Texas, on a charge of attempting rape, were taken out by a mob and hanged.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the R. Douglas Crockery Company filed a deed of trust, naming George E. Minich as trustee. The firm was one of the largest dealers in crockery, glassware, etc., in the West. Liabilities \$100,000; assets not given.—Russell White was found murdered in Whaleyville, a town on the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad. A short time before his body was found he had come home intoxicated and beat his wife and children.

John W. Hoy, assistant editor of a San Francisco paper, was shot and killed by Mrs. Nina McDougall, who then committed suicide.—The contest between Col. Lamb, chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee, and Gen. Edgar Allan, chairman of the Richmond City Committee, was amicably settled.—The hotels and boarding-houses of St. Louis have refused to accommodate colored delegates to the National Republican Convention, and the national committee will likely have to hire a hall and fit it up for the comfort of the colored visitors.—Severe storms did considerable damage in Illinois and Michigan.

Eugene Barnett and Joseph Wernar were convicted in New York of forging railroad tickets.—Dr. J. H. Dalley, of Birds Station, Ill., was murdered by Sampson T. Mickey.—Thomas H. Swope presented a park containing 1,314 acres to Kansas City.—George A. Minor and Dwight Steer, two prisoners at the Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield, escaped from that institution.—Bill Day was executed in Helena, Mont., for the murder of Bill Mack.

A special from Redding, Cal., says Lake City, a mountain village was nearly destroyed by a water spout. No lives were lost as far as known, but the property loss is said to be heavy.—Two freight trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad collided at Stone City. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. The injured are Conductor Andrews, Dick Woodworth, Frank Wesley, Engineer Chocky and John Kirkpatrick.—The defense in the Walling trial in Newport, Ky., introduced a dozen or more depositions from people at Greenfield, Ind., where Walling worked in the glass works, proving his good character while there. Seventeen people were injured in Ottawa, Kan., by the collapse of a portico, from which they were viewing a circus parade.—Herman Keeks was sentenced by Judge Butler, of the United States Court in Philadelphia, to one year's imprisonment and a two hundred dollar fine for smuggling diamonds.—Confederate Memorial Day was celebrated in Staunton, Va.

In the late of Wight county, Va., Rev. E. E. Trent was acquitted on the charge of setting fire to his church.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the West Virginia Medical Society was held in Wheeling.—An unknown man left a valise filled with dynamite in a Chicago saloon.—One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded near Lilly, Pa., killing one man and severely injuring six others.—Commencement exercises were held at York Collegiate Institute.—The commencement exercises were concluded at Rosnoke College, in Salem, Va.—The bondholders' purchasing committee has bought the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis Road for \$250,000.

BUTTER MAKING IN A MINUTE.

A Swedish Process That May Revolutionize the Business.

Butter making in one minute, with great economy and many valuable safeguards from disease as compared with the old-fashioned churning system, is described by United States Consul O'Neill, at Stockholm, in a report to the State Department.

This butter is made by a simple machine, known as the radiator, invented by a Swedish Engineer and described and illustrated by the Consul. It makes the butter directly from sterilized milk. The machine has been in use several months, creating a sensation among dairymen and promises to revolutionize butter-making.

SESSION AT AN END.

Senate and House Adjourned Sine Die.

FEW MEMBERS PRESENT.

An Absence of the Bustle and Disorder That Usually Mark the Closing Day of Congress—Resolutions of Thanks.

The last day of the first session of this Congress was less exciting than the first, and no one who visited the White House would have imagined there were a number of important bills to be signed, and a great deal of work to be accomplished before the two gavels fell at the Capitol adjourning each House until December next. The President was busy, but compared to the closing days of previous sessions, his work was mere play. Usually the White House is thronged on the last day of a session; no matter whether it be a long or a short session, but there appeared to be an utter lack of interest in the bills which had not been acted on by the President. This was probably due to the feeling entertained at the Capitol that at this late hour the President would not send in any veto, and that the two appropriation bills, the naval and sundry civil, were certain of approval, as well as some minor measures of little consequence.

It is expected by the President that the gold reserve will be seriously invaded in the next few months, and especially severe will the drain be in the next few weeks, when securities held abroad become due. This always occasions general gold withdrawals. Large sums due on imports to this country are to be paid in gold about the beginning of each fiscal year, so that there will be another excuse for depleting the reserve. At present it is above the hundred-million mark and probably will drop below for two weeks. Late in the autumn there will likely be another slump in the reserve, but it is hoped by the President it will not reach the danger line again before Congress assembles in December.

The Senate began the closing day of the session without any of the confusion and activity usually incident to the departure of Congress. The last obstacle in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, the enrolling clerk brought in the last of the great supply bill—that for the District of Columbia—and it was signed by the Vice-President and soon thereafter dispatched to the White House for the signature of the President. This done, business was suspended until Mr. Sherman secured the passage of a House bill pensioning the widow of Gen. William H. Gibson, of Ohio, at \$50 per month. Then the galleries were cleared for a brief executive session, after which the open session was resumed.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Sherman moved the appointment of two Senators to accompany the committee of the House to wait on the President. The Vice-President named Senators Sherman and Smith.

At 1:20 the Senate took a recess till 3 P. M. When the session was resumed Senator Sherman read a brief report, announcing that, in response to an inquiry, the President had stated he had no further business to communicate to Congress.

Mr. Harris (democrat, of Tennessee) offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye, of Maine, president pro tem., for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate.

A similar resolution of thanks to Vice-President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A few moments before the hour set for adjournment the Vice-President rapped the Senate to order and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day."

The gavel descended with a whack at the last word and the session was over.

House of Representatives.

There was not more than fifty members on the floor of the House when it met at 11 o'clock for the final session of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The reading of the journal consumed half an hour.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and ascertain if he had any further communication to make. The speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Boyers.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the minority, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous responsible duties of his office during the present session of Congress."

The presentation of the resolution was greeted with a round of applause.

Mr. Wheeler (Democrat, of Alabama) enjoyed the distinction of passing the last bill, which was one to pension Sarah M. Spyker, the widow of an captain in an Alabama volunteer company which took part in one of the Indian wars.

At 4 o'clock the Speaker arose. "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives," said he, "before announcing those words which close the session I desire to offer to the

House my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the House of Representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the Speaker has been forced to say "no" more times, perhaps than in the history of any other Congress.

"While thanking you for your kindness to me, I must congratulate the House on the conduct of the public business. Ordinarily a majority of two and a half to one—a majority of 150—means disorganization, faction and discord. In this House a hundred and fifty men of both parties have behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and if our connections with the other branches of the government, with different ideas, has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit.

"With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks. By virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches, I declare this House adjourned without day."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

144th Day.—The House gave its final approval to conference reports on the naval and the Indian bills. The Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and the electric lighting and sectarian charities items in the District of Columbia bill are all that stand between Congress and the final adjournment. Most of the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the sixth Alabama district. Mr. Aldrich was given the seat. Fifty republicans voted with the democrats against this action.

145th Day.—An enormous amount of business was transacted by the House. There was a great clamor for recognition, and fifty-three bills and joint resolutions were passed, the most important of which was probably the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, endeavored to induce the House to stand out against the Senate public building items in the sundry civil bill, but without avail. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was adopted. The Senate resolution for final adjournment was passed. The House held a brief session at night to enable the Speaker to sign the enrolled bills.

146th Day.—Vice-President Stevenson brought the session of the Senate to a final close at 4 o'clock after a brief valedictory expressing his thanks to Senators for their courtesies to him throughout the session. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, but no business was transacted beyond the formalities preceding an adjournment. The last bill to be passed was one urged by Mr. Sherman pensioning the widow of Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, a prominent Ohio officer. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted to Vice-President Stevenson and President pro tem. Frye for their impartial rulings in the chair.

SENATE.

144th Day.—The Senate agreed to final conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills, leaving only the sundry civil and District of Columbia conference report outstanding. The resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the award of the statue of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman occasioned an animated debate, but was finally defeated. The bill to amend the act respecting punishment for contempt of court was discussed, but a final vote was not reached.

145th Day.—The Senate has disposed of the last of the appropriation bills and has fixed 4 P. M. to-morrow as the time for final adjournment. After being in session throughout the day a night session was determined upon in order to adjust the many minor differences between the two houses. A number of bills were introduced, but no action was taken. The Senate adjourned at 11 o'clock.

146th Day.—The final session of the House was devoid of public interest. A number of the members secured the passage of small local bills. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, belongs to the distinction of securing the passage of the last bill. There was an attempt by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Maguire to precipitate a political discussion, but the republicans declined the gauge of combat thrown down to them. Mr. Turner, (democrat, of Georgia), who was the floor leader of the minority during the absence of Mr. Crisp, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, which was adopted.

DROWNED CHILD AND SELF.

The Horrible Crime of an Insane Woman in Chicago.

Miss Hanna Kock, of Chicago, while temporarily insane, drowned one of her children, attempted to take the life of another in the same way and then drowned herself. Mrs. Kock lives at 1014 West Thirteenth street. About dusk she took the two children, a little girl named Emma, 2 years of age, and her son, Charles, a boy of 9 years, and went for a walk. Coming out of a park on the south branch of the Chicago River known as Mud Lake, she took a child fairly in each hand and walked deliberately out into the stream.

The children at first regarded their wetting with childish glee, but the mother deliberately soured little Emma under the water and held her there. Charles began to scream and struggle as the insane woman tried to do the same with him. He succeeded in getting loose from her and ran to the shore shouting for help. Before anybody could reach the scene Mrs. Kock had also disappeared under the muddy water. The bodies were soon recovered, but life was extinct in each. Mrs. Kock was the wife of a bricklayer. She has been subject to fits of mental aberration, and is supposed to have been in one of these when she committed the deed.

SELLING HUMAN EARS.

Great Alarm in Crete, and Fears of Massacres, as in Armenia.

The London Times has a despatch from Ganea, Island of Crete, which says that great alarm continues among the Christians there. They assert that only the presence of foreign warships has saved them from a general massacre. The principal source of fear to them are the Turkish soldiers, who are the same as those who gained notoriety at Zolton at the time of the Armenian massacre. They are selling watches and jewelry, which they openly state they took from Armenians. It is asserted also that human ears with ear-rings in them are being sold.

"There is every probability," says the "Times" correspondent, "that in the event of disturbances, the soldiers would join the Mohammedan mob. The insurgent chiefs at Akshophy declare that the Turks lost 200 men at Vamoa and the Christians 33 men."

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Review of Achievements During the First Session.

GOOD MEASURES DEFEATED.

Important Minor Bills Passed—Filled Cheese Heavily Taxed—Activity in Foreign Affairs Committee Began With the Venezuelan Scare.

Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of Congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. These preparations has constituted a large part of the work of the session, and five of them are yet hanging between the House and the Senate, with some of their details unsettled.

For this reason it is impossible to give the exact totals of the bills on the grand total of appropriations made by this Congress, which aggregate about half a billion dollars, but the disbursements authorized during the session will be discussed hereafter by the chairman, Cannon, of the appropriation committee, and ex-Chairman Sayers from the points of view of their respective parties.

Tariff or financial legislation of any general character was abandoned for all practical purposes when the disagreements between the House and Senate were demonstrated by the fate of the two bills prepared by the House ways and means committee. Other lines of business were also tabooed by the House because of the alleged lack of revenue.

One of the most bitterly contested fights which have occurred has cropped out from the provisions of the Indian and District of Columbia bill for government aid to church schools, a feature which still holds both bills in conference. Incidental to the legislative, executive and judicial bill was an entire revision of the salaries of United States district attorneys, marshals and commissioners, with the stipulation that the terms of office of all commissioners expire on June 30, 1897.

The agricultural bill conferred upon the President authority to suspend the prohibition against importation of meat, cattle, domestic animals and hides on the certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture that countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of animals, and authorized the president to take steps to secure the abrogation of the regulations by Great Britain prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States into that country alive.

On the sundry civil bill the most important legislation is to make effective the Carey land act (which ceded arid lands to the public land states for reclamation), by authorizing the states to give liens on the land to cover the expenses of reclamation.

The most noteworthy legislation pertaining to the navy is contained in the appropriation bill. The House provided for 15 new torpedo boats and four battleships, but the Senate reduced the number of battleships to two, and a conference is pending over that difference.

Of tariff and financial legislation this Congress, as was said, has accomplished none. The two bills framed by the House ways and means committee and bearing the name of their author, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, one a bill for the issue of a short term popular loan and of certificates of indebtedness, the other to increase the rates of tariff schedules in wool, manufactures of wool and other articles, were killed in the Senate by the determination to substitute therefor silver-currency measures.

The policy of reciprocity was thoroughly investigated by a sub-committee, at the instigation of Messrs. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Hopkins, of Illinois, but it was thought inadvisable to attempt legislation on that single feature of the tariff system so long as a general revision was out of the question.

The debate over Cuban affairs resulted in the adoption of a concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of this government with the insurgents; calling upon the President to accord them belligerent rights, and to offer the friendly offices of the United States to Spain to bring the war to an end.

Resolutions were adopted by both branches of Congress denouncing the massacres of Armenians in Turkey, and calling upon the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to protect the Armenian Christians. Seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated for carrying out the stipulations of the Berlin Sea seal fisheries treaty with Great Britain.

Another resolution passed was to defray the expenses of negotiating a convention to locate the boundary line between Alaska and British America.

One incident of the excitement which attended the crisis of the Venezuelan boundary dispute was the quick adoption by both the Senate and House of Senator Hill's proposition to repeal the law forbidding ex-Confederates who relinquished commissions in the United States army or navy to be again appointed to the service.

The dairy interests of the country prevailed upon Congress to enact the most important measure for their protection since the oleomargarine law, the "filled cheese" bill, which regulates the manufacture and sale of adulterated cheese and imposes heavy penalties for deceptions.

Some of the most important bills prepared by the committee were not given a hearing in either house or passed but one house, and will be on the calendar for consideration during the short session if their supporters are able to secure time for them. Among the most important of these are: The Lodge-McCall bill for an education act of immigrants, with the Corlies amendment to prevent the invasion of Canadian day laborers; the Phillips industrial commission bill, the Curtis bill to lessen the number of crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed by United States courts, the bankruptcy bill and the Pickler pension bill, all of which were passed by the House.

A second important measure was that which extended for five years from the 23d of March last, the limit within which the United States may bring suits to annul pat-

ents to lands heretofore granted under railroad grants, but confirmed the titles to all such lands held by bona fide purchasers.

Another important law enacted late in the session was that for the relief of the settlers on the Northern Pacific indemnity lands.

OUTLOOK FOR COTTON CROP.

The Average for the Country is Reported as 97.2.

The consolidated return of cotton crop reports to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for June shows the State percentages of acreage as compared with last year to be as follows:—

Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 112; Mississippi, 114; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 130; Tennessee, 128; Indian Territory, 161; Missouri, 163; Oklahoma, 194.

The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent. increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was:—

Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 95; Florida, 85; Alabama, 103; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 118; Missouri, 92. General average, 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of the dry weather in early Spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from counties in North Carolina and South Carolina, and from seven counties in Georgia, but the plants are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region.

In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of the excessive drought. From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory the reports are unusually encouraging; the crop is not only early, but stands are good, and outlook promising for a full crop. In a few localities, however, there are complaints of damage by cut-worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold and damp weather at seeding time not only makes the crop backward, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the State with all manner of insects that damage the plant.

A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than later ones. In many of the heavy-producing counties the stands are good and indicate a close approximation to a full crop.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Three Desperadoes Held Up the Cashier of a Crowded Store.

The gang of desperadoes which has been the terror of the West Side of Chicago for the last two months, committed another bold robbery, holding up a store full of people at 9 o'clock in the evening, and escaping with \$500 in cash.

The store was Klein's general merchandise establishment, at the corner of Fourteenth and Halsted streets. It does a large business, and is generally crowded on Saturday nights. When three young men entered the place about 9 o'clock, no particular attention was paid to them.

Two of them made their way to the desk of the cashier, and each one of them produced two revolvers, which they pointed at the cashier's face. The cashier is a young lady. They demanded all the money she had. She refused to pass out the money and while one threatened to kill her if she screamed and kept his revolver leveled at the girl's head, the other ran behind the desk, grabbed all the money he could lay his hands on, pushed it into a bag, and they started for the door.

Many people who had witnessed the robbery made a motion as though to stop them, but they kept the crowd back by threatening them with the revolvers, and as they neared the door the third man turned in an alarm of fire, and in the confusion all of the men escaped.

The robbery was committed in the presence of fully 200 people, and on a crowded and brilliantly-lighted street.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Annie Homan, Mamie and John C. Homan were burned to death at Whiting, Ind., in a fire which destroyed a saloon and two residences.

Three men were killed and one was severely injured at Norton's cement works, near Kingston, N. Y., by the premature explosion of a blast.

Sophia Kellner, eight years old, shot and killed her brother John, six years old, at their home in Greenpoint, N. Y., while playing with an air rifle.

By an explosion of dynamite on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Cambria county, Pa., one railroad laborer was killed and six others were fatally injured.

The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Bosler, aged 70, east of Leesport, Berks county, Pa., was burned. Mrs. Bosler is missing, and it is supposed she perished in the flames.

Three buildings in Brooklyn, owned by Howard & McDermott, leather manufacturers, were burned; loss, \$150,000. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

During a circus parade at Ottawa, Kan., a balcony crowded with people gave way, precipitating 50 or 60 people 30 feet in the crowded sidewalk. Over 20 were injured, several probably fatally.

While two men were whitewashing the top of an elevator shaft in Bethlehem, Pa., the scaffold upon which they stood collapsed and one man was instantly killed, the other was fatally injured.

M. J. Atkinson, of Clear Lake; Vernon Galt, of Albert Lee, Minn., and Roy C. Soper, of Northwood, were drowned at Nora Springs, Ia. They were all pupils of the Nora Springs Seminary.

A visitor to the Saengerfest from Cincinnati was probably fatally injured in a trolley car collision at Pittsburg. Four other passengers were slightly injured and a workman who was in the car that was struck was seriously injured.

James Pruett and another man were playing cards in a box car at Amity, Ind. Their wives discovered them and locked them in the car. Pruett fired a revolver through the side of the car, thinking the locking-in was the work of men. The bullet struck his wife, inflicting a probable fatal injury.

A TORNADO'S FURY

Wyeth City, Ala., Utterly Wiped Out.

TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED

A Score or More Suffered Broken Limbs—Whole Families Made Homeless By the Storm's Fury—Farm Property Heavily Damaged.

The small manufacturing town of Wyeth City, Ala., in the suburbs of Guntersville, in Northern Alabama, was mowed down like grass—houses, fences, trees and everything in sight—by a tornado of wind and rain which struck the place about noon Tuesday.

Thirteen houses were raised to the ground many barns and outbuildings swept away by the resistless fury of the storm, while trees were uprooted, with fences and other obstructions, lifted into the air and set down hundreds of yards away.

Perhaps eighty people resided in the track of the storm, but by a miracle only two were killed outright, and these were struck by lightning. The dead are Edward Long and a woman unidentified, both white.

A score or more suffered broken and dislocated limbs, and many narrow escapes are reported. In the destruction of farm property stock suffered severely, and dead cattle and horses strewn the route of the storm.

Whole families were made homeless and some in destitute circumstances, everything being scattered to the four winds. The victims are for the most part laboring people.

Doctors, lawyers, preachers and the whole of Guntersville's male population were soon organized into a relief corps. The citizens met in the Court House and started a subscription to alay the distress of the poorer victims. The town of Guntersville, with its 1500 inhabitants, is turned into a hospital.

Only meagre reports have been obtainable of the destruction of the tornado after it passed Wyeth City, but its fury seemed to have been largely expended within a few miles of that town.

The storm gave full warning of its approach, which accounts for the small loss of life. Wyeth is situated on the Tennessee River, most of whose towns have been practically immune from destructive storms.

Farmers in the storm belt lost their standing crops, everything that peeped above the ground being cut as by a sickle. No such destructive storm is remembered in Northern Alabama. The devastated county is in the heart of a magnificent agricultural section. The open country is strewn for miles with every conceivable form of property, household goods, etc.,

Severe Storm in Tennessee Works Ruin.

Storm in Cooke county, Tenn., destroyed several hundred acres of woodland, a large amount of fencing, several barns and the residence of Mike Hoover, whose family escaped by being absent from home. The wheat crop was damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPLY.

His Answer to the Bond Issue, Which Was Made on June 1, Published.

Secretary Carlisle's reply to the sub-committee, charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 has just been made public.

The statement is dated June 1. Reviewing the conditions which led to the bond issue the secretary says:

"Largely on account of apprehensions in this country and abroad as to the ability of the government to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of \$108,681,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption.

During the three months next preceding the seventh day of March, 1893, when I assumed control of this department, the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury amounted to \$35,563,093, and during the eight months next succeeding that date the withdrawals amounted to \$50,197,218, while the exports amounted to \$39,950,528.

"These withdrawals and shipments began on a large scale in June, 1892, and continued with short periods of intermission until the close of the fiscal year 1893. On December 31, 1892 the free gold in the Treasury amounted to \$121,166,662.25, and on the 28th of February it had fallen to \$108,681,844.21. The reserve fund would have fallen below \$100,000,000 before March 1, 1893, if my predecessor in office had not effected arrangements in January and February by which the sum of about \$8,250,000 in gold was produced from certain bankers in New York in exchange for United States bonds and otherwise."

The secretary's paper is very voluminous. It reviews the entire history of the gold withdrawals, and the bond issues, and bristles with statistical figures that would be of little interest excepting to financiers or political economists, and concludes as follows: "In relation to that part of resolution which directs the committee to investigate and report 'what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States,' I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the sales were necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government and the security of the business interests of the people, and that they, in fact, accomplished these results. It is not possible to state in this communication all the facts upon which this opinion is based, but it may be said in general, that the effect of each sale was to restore confidence for the time being, at least, in the power and purpose of the government to maintain its own credit, to preserve the parity of our coins and the value of our currency, and to check the return of our securities in large amounts from other countries for sale in the markets here."

THE GATES OF YESTERDAY.

My love and I strayed hand and hand
In the wake of the clover-seeking bee:
The sweet, wild grape in that sunlit
land
Had flung its festoons on bush and
tree:
And red wood-lilies, a sentinel band,
Guarded the entrance to Arcady.

A white mist from the river curled,
Deep into the woodland wandered
we:
The trilliums, flags of truce unfurled
And swayed in a breeze from the dis-
tant sea:
We plucked wild strawberries dew-en-
pearled,
In the morning land of Arcady.

Only when June send heralds gay
Into the world may we follow the
bee:
Only when grasses bend and sway,
And the wild grape festoons bush
and tree,
May we pass through the gates of Yes-
terday,
And linger again in Arcady.

NANCY MANN WADDLE.

MR. MECK'S DINNER.

"I wonder, James," said Mrs. Meek
doubtfully, to her husband one morn-
ing, "if you could get your own dinner
to-night? You see, I've had to let the
servant go on her holidays for a day or
two, and they want me desperately at
the Woman's Aid and Relief Bazaar,
to help them with their high tea from
4:30 to 8:30. If you thought you could
manage by yourself—"

"I'll try to survive it," observed Mr.
Meek good-naturedly. "I don't fancy it
will prove fatal."

"I'll get a roast and cook it this morn-
ing, then," went on Mrs. Meek cheer-
fully, "and you can have it cold for din-
ner."

"Thank you," replied Mr. Meek.
"You'll do nothing of the kind. I
fancy I haven't gone camping pretty
much every year of my life for nothing.
I suspect I can manage a hot dinner
about as well as most women."

Mrs. Meek had her doubts, and unlike
most wives, expressed them.
Mr. Meek viewed his wife's doubts
with supreme contempt, and, unlike
most husbands, expressed it.

Thus it finally resulted that Mrs.
Meek abandoned all idea of preparing
Mr. Meek's dinner for him, and betook
herself to the bazaar. So it resulted
furthermore, that Mr. Meek left his of-
fice about four o'clock that afternoon,
and proceeded to collect on his way
home, the necessary supplies for a
dainty little dinner.

An alluring display of chickens was
the first thing to catch his eye, and he
was just on the point of securing one
of them, when, by good luck, or more
probably through the natural sagacity
of the man, he recollected that—well,
that as a rule you don't cook chickens
as they are. In the momentary reac-
tion that followed this feat of memory,
he bought a couple of mutton chops
and three tomatoes.

"I'll have a good, plain, old-fashioned
English dinner," thought he, as he
hurried past the deceitful chickens
with something almost akin to re-
proach. "None of your flimsy, poultry
dinners for me!"

"By Jove!" he exclaimed a moment
later, "I'll have an apple pudding and
some oyster soup to begin on."

He was so tickled with this idea that
he promptly rushed into a grocery shop
and purchased half a peck of their best
eating apples and then hurried home
without a thought of the cab he was
to order for his wife at 8:30 sharp.

By five o'clock he had the fire going
beautifully, and everything ready for
a start.

By six o'clock he was just beginning
to enjoy the thing; the tomatoes were
steaming divinely; the potatoes were
boiling to their heart's content; and the
milk for the oyster soup was simmer-
ing contentedly on the back of the
stove. The oysters, by the by, had not
yet arrived.

"Dear me," thought the ambitious
gentleman, "I wish I had thought of it
in time, and I'd have had some oyster
patties for a sort of final desert. Hello,
what's this? By thunder, if that ever-
lasting pigheaded woman hasn't left
me some cold ham and a custard pie!"

By the Lord Harry, for two cents I'd
throw the whole thing out into the
back yard!"

The natural docility of his nature,
however, prevailed, and he left the ob-
noxious viands unmolested, and pro-
ceeded with his dinner. At 6:30 he put
the chops on to broil, "as in the good
old days of yore"—this poetic allusion
to the style of cooking occasioned by
one of them accidentally dropping into
the fire, whence he rescued it with
great presence of mind by the joint as-
sistance of the stove lifter and one of
the best table napkins. By the time the
chop was thus rescued both it and the
table napkin were fairly well done—
to say nothing stronger. This trifling
difficulty by putting the erring chop
on the window sill to cool, and the nap-
kin into the fire—to do the other thing.

This accomplished, and with one
chop gently cooking on the gridiron
and the other one cooling on the win-
dow-sill, he started to construct the
paste for his apple pudding. This
proved most fascinating. He placed a
large quantity of flour in a small bowl,
emptied a jug of water on top of it, ad-
ding butter to taste, and proceeded to
mold it deftly into shape, as he had
often seen his wife do. The flour and
water promptly forsook the bowl and
betook themselves to his hands. Then
the milk for the soup began to burn,
just as the potatoes boiled dry. He
rushed to the rescue and left the major
portion of the paste fairly evenly di-
vided between the handles of the two
saucepans and the stove lifter. At this

juncture the tomatoes started in to
burn. They succeeded. The cat,
which was accustomed to a 6:30 dinner,
walked off with the chop on the fire
beautifully black on the "down side."
So many things were now burning all
at the same time that Mr. Meek gave
up all hope of trying to discover just
which one was burning most. "Let
the dashed things burn till they're sick
of it!" was the extremely broad-minded
way in which he summed up the
situation. With the astuteness that
characterized him as distinguished
from his fellow-men, he at once gave
up all efforts to track the truant paste,
and simply popped his apples into the
oven to bake.

It was now about 7:30, and the fire
was getting hotter than pretty much
anything on earth, unless, perhaps, it
was Mr. Meek. He turned all the
dampers, opened all the doors, and took
off all the lids. This resulted most
satisfactorily, the fire began to cool. It
didn't stop. It got, if anything, a little
low. After that it got very low. Then
it went out. He rushed for a kindling,
and nearly took his head off on a
clothes-line. Just as he had got nicely
through expressing his view on clothes-
lines in general, and that clothes-line
in particular, he went about twice as
far toward taking his head off on the
same clothes-line on his way back.

The gentlest of natures when roused
are often the most terrible. He used up
enough kindling, profanity and coal oil
to have ignited the pyramids of Egypt.
He stamped and shoved, and poked and
banged, and cursed and shook till even
the cat—and it had had its dinner—was
displeased with him, and departed to
the outer kitchen to try the oysters,
which the dilatory grocer had just de-
posited on the table without waiting to
parley with Mr. Meek. He was a wise
grocer and had heard enough.

When about five minutes later, Mr.
Meek discovered that the cat had found
the oysters to its taste, he became even
less calm. Had the cat been around
but like the grocer, it had heard
enough, and taken an unobtrusive de-
parture) it is highly probable that a
considerable majority of the nine lives
would have come to an abrupt termina-
tion.

At this stage to console the unfortun-
ate man, the fire began to go again.
Once started it didn't stop. In about
five minutes it had burnt up what re-
mained pretty much everything except
a large pot of green tea and a small por-
tion of Mr. Meek. The chop that the
cat hadn't eaten was especially well
done. It could be quite safely left on
the window-sill with a whole legion of
cats around it. Mr. Meek, however,
simply left it in the coal bin. In point
of either color or hardness it would
have been difficult to have found a
more fitting resting place for it.

Then there came over Mr. Meek's
face a terrible expression. He brought
in a pail (it was the scrubbing pail
which he had mistaken for the scrap
pail, but no matter) and poured the
soup carefully into it, throwing the pan
about five feet into the sink, next he
scraped the potatoes into the same
pail, and again another pan followed
the course of the first in getting to the
sink; then he poured the tomatoes on
top of the potatoes and still a third pan
got to the sink with unusual rapidity.
It cannot be definitely stated whether
or not Mr. Meek, in doing this, was ac-
tuated by the desire to prepare some
famous hunter's dish relished in the
dear old camping days gone by, but cer-
tainly it is no sooner did he get the to-
matoes nicely on top of the potatoes, than
he took the whole thing and tossed it,
pail and all, into the outer lane.

This accomplished he proceeded to
make a meal of the cold ham and some
bread and butter—the cooking butter
of course.

Just as was finished, Mrs. Meek re-
turned. "Why James," she cried cheer-
fully, "you never sent the cab for me
and I waited nearly an hour."

"No," said her husband calmly, "I've
been terribly busy. Men from New
York—just got home a little while ago.
This is a very good ham—a shade over-
done, tho', isn't it?"

"Perhaps a shade less wouldn't have
hurt it. Let me get you a piece of pie?"
"No, thank you! No cold pie for me
when there're hot apples in the oven.
I'll tell you what you might do; you
might bring 'em in if you're not too
tired."

Mrs. Meek departed on her mission.
In a few moments she reappeared, and,
without moving a muscle, placed the
plate of baked apples before her lord
and master. They were about the size
of walnuts and the color of ebony.
Judging by the way they rattled on
the plate they were rather harder than
flint.

Mr. Meek rose with an awful look in
his eyes.

"I'm afraid," observed his wife,
"they're like the ham—just a shade
overdone."

"If ever I catch that cat," remarked
Mr. Meek, as that sleek feline purred
past him with a playful frisk of its
tail, "I'll break every bone in its body!"
only he described its body with sundry
adjectives that were very strange to
the ears of Mrs. Meek. At least, so she
said when she described the occurrence
to her bosom friend, Mrs. Muggins,
next day.

Origin of the Nightshirt.

Thirty-one million nightshirts are
said to be manufactured annually in
three towns in the United States. There
are several patents on them, including
some on the collar, yoke and button-
holes. Many gaudy foreign ones from
France and England find a market
here, also, but the good, old staple arti-
cle is made up and used as a home pro-
duct. It is said that the annual output
would go several times around the
world stitched together. Its origin is
shrouded in sleep.

REVEILLE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Bugle Calls All Hands to Lash Up the Hammocks.

Let us spend a day on board a man-
of-war and see how this is done. Let
us suppose that she is in port. We take
our place on her deck very early in the
morning. The heavens are bright with
stars, and about us masts and rigging,
smoke-stacks and ventilators, rise up
in shadowy outlines, while the big guns
loom ill-defined and ghostlike. In the
gangway sentinels are pacing; on the
bridge a quartermaster keeps his look-
out; and back and forth on the quarter-
deck paces an officer, alone. By the
light of a lantern he presently consults
a book for the "morning orders," which
have been written by the executive of-
ficer the night before; and then he di-
rects the quartermaster to call the
boatswain's mate, the hammock-stow-
ers, the master-at-arms, and the bugler.
Then passes a period of ten minutes,
during which a few shadowy figures
appear on deck, and take their stand
beside the long troughlike places in the
ship's bulwarks known as the ham-
mock-netting, opening them up and pre-
paring them for the reception of the
hammocks. Then, at the time assigned
in the morning orders, the officer of the
deck gives his first routine orders:
"Sound the reveille! Call all hands!"
At once there rings out in the hither-
to silent ship those merry bugle-notes
known to almost all of us. To them
have been fitted the words:

I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up in the morning.
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up at all!

The captain's worse than the sergeant;
The sergeant's worse than the corporal;
The corporal's worse than the private;
But the major's the worst of all!

I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up in the morning.
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up at all!

The last note is followed by the shrill
whistle of a boatswain's mate and the
prolonged hoarse cry "A-a-a-l-
h-a-a-nds!"

Then on the decks to hammocks be-
low you can hear the master-at-arms
rushing from hammock giving the sgar-
dard slap and a shake, and repeatedly
crying:

"Heave out; heave out and lash up!"

Run below and watch the feet and
legs dangling from the swinging ham-
mocks; see the sailors drop from them
to the deck, like bats from the limb of
trees then neatly fold their blankets,
roll them up with the mattress in the
hammocks, and pass around the lat-
ter seven times a rope-lashing until
each resembles a hugh sausage. Then,
unslung them from the hooks over-
head, they carry them hastily on deck
to the nettings; for in ten minutes after
that bugle call of reveille every ham-
mock must be stowed away and any
one who comes later with his hammock
is reported for punishment by the of-
ficer of the deck to the captain.

A Dog's Attachment to a Cow.

A remarkable instance of affection
between a dog and a cow is related by
a suburbanite. His little black Scotch
terrier became infatuated with a small
Jersey cow in his neighborhood, and
every morning he would run off to the
pasture where his bovine sweetheart
was kept. He would slip out the side
way and walk along with the cow. He
often missed his breakfast and often
did not taste a mouthful all day. When
she munched grass by the roadside he
patiently sat on his haunches until she
moved along. Sometimes he was con-
fined at home to break up the habit,
but as soon as he was released off he
would go at a full run for the pasture,
singling out his love from the herd of
cattle and following close at her heels.
he would jump up, lick her feet, and
show signs of greatest joy when he
came to her. While the cow on her
part did not appear to appreciate his
attentions, she did not hook him away.
The family grew tired of keeping a dog
that remained away during the day
and only came home for his supper and
to spend the night, and gave him to
persons living some distance in the
country. The cow who had never
seemed to notice any of his demon-
strations of affection, missed his com-
panionship when he was gone. She would
come to his former home at evening,
put her head over the palings, and low.
She did this at intervals for several
months.

A Maine Sampson

Bar Harbor, the home of the famous
bull-wrestler, has produced another
Sampson, Dr. F. C. Ames, who has been
entertaining the Bangor folks this week
with such feats as bending gas pipe
and iron bars, and finally wound up the
exhibition by lifting three men, whose
combined weight was 525 pounds, and
walking about the room with them
as easily as an ordinary man would
carry a basket of feathers. The heav-
iest of them, weighing 230 pounds, was
perched on his shoulders, while he car-
ried the other two, weighing 145 and
150 respectively, in his arms.

In the Penobscot Exchange he lifted
a load of 500 pounds and carried it
around the room with ease. This feat,
was witnessed by several well known
men. Last winter in Bar Harbor he
lifted a load of 775 lbs. The most
remarkable feature of this physical
wonder is that Dr. Ames was a weak
man and a wreck from disease ten
years ago, but by dint of careful train-
ing he had developed his muscles and
body, until to-day he is a perfect giant.
Therein is how he beats Sandow and
the other giants of these days.

BLOODY BATTLE.

Egyptian Troops Capture Firket, Egypt.

1,000 DERVISHES KILLED.

Emir Hammuda, a Great Favorite
With the Khalifa, Who Com-
manded the Dervishes
Forces, Among
the Dead.

Firket was taken by Egyptian troops at
an early hour Sunday morning, and their
manner of acquitting themselves in this,
the first engagement of the Nile campaign, has
given satisfaction to the British officers in
command of them.

The Egyptian forces left Akasheh, the
Egyptian outpost, June 8. The movement
was a surprise, as it seemed to have been de-
termined to hold Akasheh as an outpost un-
til the hot season is over and the period ar-
rived for the advance upon Dongola in the
latter part of August or in September. The
force responded promptly to orders, how-
ever, and was soon under way for this
point. The distance is twenty miles, and it
took the whole night to accomplish the
march.

The greatest secrecy had been maintained
as to all the arrangements, and every pre-
caution was taken to prevent the news of the
advance from leaking out. The night long
march was pursued in absolute silence. In
consequence, the arrival of the Egyptians at
the dervish camp took the enemy completely
by surprise.

They quickly rallied, however, and rushed
to their arms. Far from being routed in the
first skirmish of the attack, they stood to
their positions and made a stubborn defense
of the camp for an hour and a half, during
which there was hard fighting.

The dervishes were finally put to rout by
a flank movement executed by the cavalry.
Seeing themselves in danger of being sur-
rounded, the forces of the Khalifa took
flight to the southward, towards Sarda,
pursued by the cavalry. Sarda is nearly a
hundred miles south of Firket, but it is
strongly held by a force of several thousand
dervishes.

Reports received so far indicate the loss
to the dervishes will amount to a thousand
men. Among those killed is the Emir Ham-
muda, who was their commander, besides
many important chiefs. Hammuda was in
command of the larger force at Sarda. He
was of the tribe of Habbania and was well-
known to Slatin Pasha, while the latter was
a captive of the Khalifa in the Sudan.

Slatin has described him as a great favor-
ite with the Khalifa, who promoted him to
the rank of Emir because he left his own
tribe when the insurrection first broke out
to serve the Khalifa personally.

It was probable that the taking of Firket
was decided upon owing to the doubtful
strength of Akasheh as an outpost, surround-
ed as it is by low hills, the taking of which,
would make Akasheh a death trap. The fir-
ing of the railroad line from Sarras has
been rapidly pushed since the expedition was
determined upon. By extending it to Fir-
ket the worst cataract will be turned and
early advantage can thus be taken of the
rise in the Nile at the end of July for water
transport to Dongola.

The officers in command of the Egyptian
forces express great gratification at the con-
duct in this fight of the Egyptians, about
whom some doubts have been felt, and the
Soudanese, who have been looked to with
confidence for good fighting. Both the
Egyptians and Soudanese displayed great
steadiness and dash. The Egyptian loss in
the fight was twenty killed and eighty woun-
ded. Hundreds of dervishes were taken
prisoners.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Miss Helen Gould owns a rare palm which
is valued at \$35,000 and takes the palm for
costliness in the horticultural world.

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, cultivates a
farm of 2500 acres, and is one of the most
prosperous agriculturists in the State. He
is worth upward of \$300,000.

General A. D. McCook, who was one of
the representatives of the United States at
the coronation of the Czar, at Moscow, will
go directly to Paris from Moscow.

The Rev. W. L. Merle Smith, of the Cen-
tral Presbyterian Church of New York, re-
cently preached on "Boxing," at the Y. M. C. A.,
and spoke decidedly in its favor.

Lord Rosebery's friends state that his
health is good and that he is not suffering
from insomnia. They declare that there is
no reason why he should resign the leader-
ship of the Liberal party.

Mr. John Thompson, who died recently in
New York, was the first European to estab-
lish a mercantile station at Morocco. He
was given a testimonial for personal bravery
in saving seven sailors of the ship Sappho,
wrecked on the African coast.

Ruskin's bad state of health is shown by
the following reference in a letter to a friend:
"No matter how foolish one may have been,
one can't expect a moth with both wings
burnt off and dropped into hot tallow to
sing psalms with what is left of its anten-
nae."

Mayor John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany, is
watching the attempt of the free silver men
to carry the Chicago convention with a great
deal of uneasiness. He intimated the other
day that in case the free silver men dictated
the nomination and the platform at Chi-
cago, a great deal of latitude would be de-
veloped among the leaders in New York, so
far as the national election is concerned.

William Churchill, who has been nomi-
nated by the President Consul-General at Apia,
Samoa, who is on the editorial staff of the
Brooklyn "Times," has written a good deal
for the magazines and a novel, "The Prin-
cess of Fiji." He will be at home in Samoa,
as he has lived there, as well as in other
South Sea Islands, and speaks the language
of Samoa.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts
of the State.

A fire broke out in the No. 11 boiler house
of the Wilkes-Barre Company at Audendried
and burned it and the engine house to the
ground. By forming a bucket brigade the
surrounding buildings were saved. The
fire originated from the sparks of a passing
locomotive. The loss on the buildings and
machinery will amount to several thousand
dollars. Many hands will be idle until new
building is erected.

Now that the French canned pea business
has been satisfactorily disposed of by the
State Agricultural Department, they will
next have a siege with the exporters of olive
oil in Nice, Italy. The provisions of the
pure food law are being tolerably well obeyed
even in the hard coal regions. In Pottsville,
Pottstown, Reading, etc., there have been
numerous flagrant transgressions of the law
which will bring about immediate prosecu-
tions.

There are now at the department ten dif-
ferent samples branded as "olive oil," from
Nice, which prove upon analysis to be only
cotton seed oil. The matter will be closely
followed up.

Miss Maud Tanner, aged 22 years, died at
her home in Minersville, under very pecu-
liar circumstances. About a week ago she
was in Philadelphia and scratched her hand
badly. The injury festered and lockjaw re-
sulted, causing her death.

The millinery store of Mrs. William F.
Fields, in Allentown, was damaged by fire to
the extent of about \$7000, with insurance
\$3500. The building was damaged to the
extent of \$1000; insured. The origin of the
fire is a mystery. During the fire, a sum of
money was stolen from a drawer.

Fire at Berwick destroyed the blacksmith
shop of William Ross, livery stable of D. W.
Mitchell, livery stable of G. H. Welliver,
barn of Garrison Bros., and the barn of Dr.
G. L. Reagan. All the stock was saved ex-
cept one horse belonging to the Garrisons.
The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss,
\$70,000; partly insured.

John Hudock is lying at the hospital in
Hawthorn in a dangerous condition from
knife wounds inflicted by Simon Klenock, of
Newlinville. Hudock states that he and
Klenock were on their way home from Mc-
Adoo when they quarrelled. Klenock
stabbed him about the head, neck and near
the heart. Klenock was arrested and taken
to the Pottsville prison. There is but little
hope of Hudock's recovery.

Colonel Frank I. Rutledge, the well-known
National Guardsman, of the Eighteenth Regi-
ment, Pittsburg, was robbed of a pocket-
book containing \$8.00 in checks and money.
As he boarded a street car, a gang of pick-
pockets crowded about him. He did not
discover the loss for some time after.

William Irwin and John Cousins were ar-
rested at Pittsburg. In company with two
other men they robbed the store of the Mon-
gan Coal Company, after tying the watch-
man, William Hilkey, to a tree. Hilkey is
an old man and may die from his fright and
exposure. After the robbery the gang start-
ed to release Hilkey. He tore the mask from
the face of Irwin and the gang there-
upon wanted to drown him in the Monongahela
River to prevent discovery. Irwin re-
fused to be a party to a murder, and through
his intercessions his companions left Hilkey
tied in the woods. He was not discovered
and released until morning.

The carousal of a camping party on the
Monongahela River, near Homestead, re-
sulted in the death of Albert J. Trinkle and
Elizabeth Smithson. There were seven in the
party. After filling up on beer, they
started to cross the river, all in one small
skiff. The skiff got into the wash of the
streamer Blaine and capsize, spilling the
drunken occupants into the water. Thomas
Henry, engineer of the Charley Black, and
John Hamilton, watchman of the Jim Brown,
rowed to their rescue. After heroic work,
they succeeded in saving five of the seven.
The rescued ones thanked their rescuers
and hurried off without giving their names.
The bodies of the two drowned were recov-
ered.

Ten days ago Mr. and Mrs. William Har-
line and their three children, of Gordon,
went to Mt. Carmel to visit the mother's par-
ents. Three days after their arrival their 4-
year-old daughter, Myrtle, contracted scar-
let fever and died. Three days later, Helen,
aged 6 years, also succumbed to the disease
and Webster, their only remaining child, ex-
pired from the fever Tuesday morning.

Wilson Reinhard, of Emaus, the young
man who was found unconscious on the Per-
kinston Railroad about two weeks ago in
Allentown, died at the home of his father,
Henry Reinhard. He never regained con-
sciousness sufficiently to tell how the acci-
dent happened. Deceased was 23 years of
age and leaves a wife, parents and three
brothers. He had been married only three
days before the accident happened. He had
gone to Vera Cruz to see his wife, and it is
the supposition that he returned to Emaus
on a freight train and was fatally injured in
jumping off the train.

August Grasin, aged 49 years, left his home
early the other morning saying he was go-
ing up to a mine breach on the hillside,
south of Ashland for some coal. A few hours
later two other men from the neighborhood
also struck out for the same breach. Arriv-
ing there they noticed that the top had fallen
in and a moment later saw a boat protruding
from the heap of dirt or coal. It was the
dead body of Grasin, who had evidently been
caught by the rush and killed. He
leaves a wife and seven children.

A sad accident was that which happened
to the 19-months-old daughter of Clayton
Duck, of Milheim, when a tub of boiling
water was upset upon her and she sustained
injuries which caused her death. The mother
had left the child to go to another room, and
during a crash, came back to find her little
daughter writhing in agony on the floor. She
lived but a few hours after the accident hap-
pened.

Though its first house was built in
1636 Brooklyn was but a village at the
beginning of the century, with a popu-
lation of only 2,378. Now it contains
125,000 houses and a population of
1,100,000. It is good policy for New
York to consolidate before its suburb
passes it in the race.

SEVEN KILLED.

Myterious Assault on a Corpus Christi Procession.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

The Explosion Occurred Near the
Church of Santa Maria del Mar
In the Heart of the City—Fol-
lowed by Rending Cries of
Fifty Injured.

A bomb was thrown into the crowd during
the Corpus Christi procession at Barcelona,
Spain, and its explosion resulted in the
killing of six persons and the injury of fifty.
The perpetrator of the deed is as yet un-
known, and his motive is equally a mystery.
The news of the throwing of a bomb into
the procession of Corpus Christi spread like
wildfire over the city and caused a panic
among the great crowds drawn to the streets
by the religious festival and the Sunday
merry-making usual to the city. The story
grew as it traveled and added to the fright
and horror of those who heard it.

The explosion occurred just as the Corpus
Christi procession was entering the beautiful
and ancient church of Santa Maria del Mar,
which is the grandest, after the cathedral, in
Barcelona. This is the heart of the old city,
not far from the water front and the quay,
and almost looking upon the Plaza del
Palacio, one of the most thickly populated
quarters of the populous city. The sound
of the explosion and the distressed cries of
the injured and the friends of the killed
created an indescribable panic among the
great crowd in the procession. They were
terror-stricken with the dread of other
bombs being thrown, and it was with diffi-
culty that they were restrained from crush-
ing each other to death in the stampede.

Later—a terrible scene ensued after the
explosion of the bomb near the Church of
Santa Maria del Mar. Seven corpses and
forty persons severely injured were found to
be lying in the street. The injured were
taken to the hospital.

A great crowd of people gathered at the
scene of the explosion and the excitement
continues unabated throughout the city.
The police have picked up thirty fragments
of bombs in the street.

MADRID.—Two dynamite petards were ex-
ploded in front of the house of a priest at
Orendain, near San Sebastian, on the Bay of
Biscay. Much damage resulted from the
explosion, but there was no fatality.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 18.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

WHO TO BELIEVE

Is the question, when it comes to selecting hosiery. Every merchant claims to have fast black hose. As regards ours, we not only make the claim, but can substantiate it by the many customers who would not think of getting hose any where else.

The other day a lady said, "I never think of getting my hose any where else since having tried yours"

The secret is this, This spring it is seven years since we are in business, and in all that time have handled only the one brand of hose, thankful we know what we are recommending, you run no risk whatever.

W. T. MEYER,
Bellefonte.

Local Briefs.

Neither the hay nor straw stacks will be very big this year.

Mr. Keller, at the station, has added a new porch to his dwelling.

Centre Hall is a town of advanced ideas on refinement—it never kept up a foot-ball team.

If you are back more than a year on the Reporter, you will favor us greatly by a remittance.

Gardens and fields have been greatly helped by the showers from Saturday night to Sunday evening.

Strawberries are being brought to town, raised by some of our farmers, and sold for 8c per basket.

Chas. Arney has put an addition to Swann's wagon maker shop, required by the latter's growing business.

Up to our going to press no one was bitten by a mad dog at Potter's bank, nor did anybody bite a mad dog.

John Noll is pointing the mason work of the new Ref. church, which is the finishing touch of his contract.

We shook hands the other day with that patriarch, father Tressler, who now scores 95 years and still able to be about.

Potato bugs are showing themselves up unnecessarily plenty; maybe they think if they keep down the crop prices will go up.

Many folks in town are abolishing their front yard fences; we advised it often; it adds wonderfully to the pretty looks of a home.

As we go to press, near noon to-day, no nomination had yet been made at St. Louis, look for it this afternoon, and the child will be named M'Kinley.

The Potter's Mills mad dog sensation, printed in outside papers, is a myth, excepting that a cow was shot because it became mad from the bite of a mad dog some four weeks ago, and the dog was killed at the time by Alec M'Coy.

High in the Air.

The bridge that will be constructed over the Susquehanna river at Fulton on the new Bellefonte and Clearfield line, will be 312 feet high, or nine feet higher than the Kinzua bridge on the B. R. and R. R. R.

Three Murderers at Sunbury.

The death of Thomas McDonald, at Mt. Carmel, and the arraignments of James Lewis for murder, makes three murderers now in the Sunbury prison awaiting trial.

The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

THE VIEWERS REPORT.

The Pike Condemned and the Viewers Find \$530 Damages.

The viewers appointed by the court in the proceedings to have the turnpike condemned within the borough limits made their report, and find damages to the extent of \$530.

Testimony on the case was heard on last Wednesday by the Master, Harry Keller. Eleven witnesses were heard, and some of them placed the value of the pike at about \$1000 per mile, but others thought different. The length of the pike condemned is 5900 feet, about one and one-eighth miles, and the value of it was placed at not quite \$500 per mile.

The county must pay the damages assessed in this instance and the expenses borne by the borough are those of the proceedings.

The commissioners will not likely make an appeal from the report of the viewers, and the road will soon pass into the hands of the borough.

The viewers on the vacation of the pike between Bellefonte and Milesburg, some 2½ miles, have appraised the value of that section at \$2500. The county commissioners, we understand, in the interest of the taxpayers, will not evince any undue haste in accepting these reports.

Died in Illinois.

Charles Evans died last Sunday at his home in Orangeville, Illinois, from consumption, after an illness of several months. He was aged about thirty-four years and leaves a wife and four children to survive him. Mr. Evans was a native of Penna valley, and left here about twenty years ago for the west. He was a son of Mr. Evan Evans, deceased, who resided east of Centre Hill. Mrs. Daniel Daup, and Mrs. George L. Goodhart, both of near Centre Hill, and Mrs. James B. Strohm, of Bellefonte, are sisters of the deceased.

Bellefonte Awakened.

Last Sunday was the closing day of the tabernacle meetings conducted by Evangelists Weaver, Wharton and Weeden. The meetings in the afternoon and evening were packed and many were led to ask for prayers.

An interesting feature of the revival work has been the children's meetings in the afternoon, at which over one hundred children have professed conversion. The Christian rally on Wednesday, at Hecla Park, will undoubtedly eclipse all other efforts. The oldest residents of Bellefonte declare they never have known such a religious awakening in the history of the place.

Gov. Hasting's Rig.

Gov. Hasting's carriage drawn by two bay horses, passed thro here on Wednesday forenoon on the way to Bellefonte, where the Governor and family will occupy their residence during the summer. The Governor's saddle horse followed behind the carriage. Three colored men were in care of the turn-out. The carriage was enveloped in striped canvass.

Big Horse Sale.

Mr. George C. Strauser will arrive in this section with a big car load of fine Iowa horses. They will be offered at public sale at the Musser House, at Millheim, on next Wednesday, June 24th. The car load includes fine drivers, family and work horses, and farmers and horsemen will find what they need in this consignment.

Teacher's Examinations.

County Superintendent of schools Gramley held examinations last Thursday for Centre Hall and Potter township. There were about seventeen in the class, but nine failed to secure a certificate. The examinations are very hard and strict, and it is not so easy to be granted a certificate.

An Attractive Resort.

Some thirty picnics have been booked for Hecla park, on the Central Pennsylvania R. R. this season. The place has been greatly improved and will be a more desirable resort than ever.

Died at Shamokin.

Mrs. Steck, wife of Rev. Charles T. Steck, who for some years was pastor of the Lutheran church of Bellefonte, died very suddenly at her home, in Shamokin, last Saturday afternoon.

Grange Festival.

A festival will be held in Grange Park next Saturday evening by the ladies of the Centre Hall grange. Every one is invited to attend. All the delicacies of the season will be served.

Attending Commencement.

Quite a number from this place drove to State College yesterday to attend commencement exercises. These exercises are very interesting and always attract large crowds from all parts.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, \$150

A MAD DOG SCARE—NIT.

A Reporter Tries to Work a Sensation On Potter's Mills.

Several weeks ago the Reporter published an account of a mad dog having been killed on his premises at Potter's Mills by Alec M'Coy. The dog it was said had bitten a cow, which, it is now said, went mad the other day and was shot. The cow was skinned and the carcass dragged into the woods. Dogs followed the trail and began to feed on the flesh of the cow. Now the story goes a number dogs in that vicinity have taken hydrophobia and the people of that neighborhood are in a great state of alarm.

Now we have inquired closely about this mad-dog story and find it ends with where the mad cow was shot. But as for that part of the kingdom now being overrun by mad dogs, or even by a mad puppy, that's a goldrun not-so, for the only things mad runnin' about is the defeated candidates of which there are so many that there wouldn't be room for a mad dog. We go in for doin' justice to the dogs.

A Run-Away.

On last Monday afternoon while James Hershberger, from near Hubersburg, with two little sons, was driving down the mountain at the upper end of town, the horse stumbled and getting a cut with the whip, ran off, the axle of the buggy broke and the horse turned against the fence at Dr. Jacob's lot, where the Dr. grabbed the horse and held the horse, which began to kick, while the two little boys crawled from the buggy. Luckily a few light bruises were all the injuries sustained by Mr. Hershberger and the boys.

Junata Valley Veteran Encampment.

The counties embraced within the Junata Valley Veteran association, which will encamp at Huntingdon from the 7th to the 10th of September are Blair, Bedford, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Fulton, Snyder, Union and Northumberland. All old soldiers residing in the valley at the time of their enlistment or who have since become residents of it are members of the association. Posts of the G. A. R. and camps of the U. V. L. will attend the encampment as organizations. The official notices and invitations will soon be issued.

Boro School Teachers.

The Centre Hall school board has chosen the following teachers for the next term of our boro schools: Grammar school, Edwin J. Wolf; 2nd grade, Frank Foreman; Primary school, Miss Katie Shreffler. All the teachers are residents of this place, and are competent and the selection will be satisfactory to those having children to send, no doubt.

The salaries are \$50 for the Grammar and \$32 for the other grades.

New Photograph Gallery.

The second floor of Harper & Kreamer's store building has been remodeled and a glass sky-light put in. The room will be used by Mr. W. S. Lukensbach, of Bellefonte, as a photograph gallery. He has had years of experience in the business and his gallery will be a permanency in Centre Hall.

The Mail Held.

Under the new train schedule the patrons of the Centre Hill, Tusseyville, Colyer and Potter's Mills postoffice can now receive the eastern daily papers the same day. The mail formerly left here at 3.30, but now goes out about four o'clock, being held until after the arrival of the evening passenger west.

Getting Around Again.

Aaron Thomas made a trip up town yesterday, the first since his unsuccessful attempt to whittle chunks out of his right leg with an axe several weeks ago. He was badly used up, and during his confinement several pieces of bone worked out through the flesh. He's on crutches now, but will be off very soon.

It Will Be Reduced.

Fire insurance premiums at Dubois have been raised 25 per cent. through the failure of the local water company to furnish an adequate supply of water. The city will at once establish a water supply system under municipal control.

Special Train.

On account of the Republican convention at Bellefonte next Tuesday, June 23rd, a special train will be run from Bellefonte to Coburn, leaving Bellefonte at 5 o'clock p. m. Excursion tickets will likely be sold on that day.

Will Not Melt.

A pitcher of ice water placed in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of ice.

R. H. Thomas Complimented.

R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, on Tuesday was elected one of the trustees of State College. This is a compliment to the grange of which Mr. Thomas has been one of the most able members from the start of the order.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

Higher Type of Improvements Among our People.

It is with pleasure we note that in this county the improvement in new buildings, in town and country, is a deviation from the monotony of the old style, to the taste and harmony of modern architecture. The shabby and commonplace is no longer followed and the beautiful in style of building is adopted. The houses erected within the past ten years, on the farms in our valleys, are modern in style, with a view to beauty as well as to conveniences unknown to the past generation. Handsome farm buildings greet the eye in Penns. Brush, Nittany and Bald Eagle valleys, they are in wonderful contrast with the farm buildings of a quarter of a century ago.

In our towns a similar improvement is readily noted. Compare the old with the style of the new buildings, and, with rare exceptions, elegance and beauty take the place of that which was dull and unattractive.

Within the pretty farm homes of today, one also finds a marked change, intelligence and refinement have taken the place of illiteracy and homeliness, and this, too, in the abode of such as still linger under the "old roof" figuring upon their new house that is to be as pretty, or even prettier, than that of their neighbor.

Comfort and ease, thanks to the inventive genius, have, in a large measure driven off drudgery and slavishness, particularly that which was the hard lot of our mothers and grandmothers on the farm. The news from every quarter of the globe is at every morning and evening fireside away out in the country, of the happenings of only a few hours previous, which it once required weeks and months to convey to the same abodes.

How we are marching on!

A Fair Crop.

The season has been very favorable to growing strawberries and cherries, and several parties in our valley will realize handsomely through the strawberry patch. Mr. J. W. Sweetwood, of near Spring Mills, who is a noted bee farmer, has one-fourth of an acre out in strawberries and his yield has been very large, yet he tells us that he cannot supply the demand, and next year will put out a larger bed. With some fruits there will be a scarcity, and the cherry crop is about up to the average hereabouts, but in the lower end of the valley it is almost a failure.

At the Snake.

A Dunstown resident has a hog that likes snakes, says the Lock Haven Democrat. Recently the owner of the pig heard a racket in the pen and running down the lot saw that the hog had a four foot black snake in its mouth. The snake was darting his fangs into the flesh of the pig, but his porcine majesty held bravely on to the reptile. The man ran back to the house and soon returned and was surprised to see that the hog had eaten the snake whole. Next morning the pig was as lively as ever and seemed none the worse for his strange meal.

Camp John Gibbon.

Major General Snoden has issued orders giving details as to how the division encampment at Lewistown shall be conducted. The encampment will be known as "Camp John Gibbon." General Gibbon received the rank of major general of the volunteers and brigadier general of the regular army. The encampment will begin on July 18, and continue over a week.

Finishing Up.

The finishing touches to the exterior of the Reformed church are being put on by John Noll, the contractor for the masonry. He has a gang of men pointing the walls. The work is progressing slowly. The interior is nearly finished and ere long the new building will be ready for dedication.

Rev. Dr. Wallace Dead.

Rev. R. M. Wallace, D. D., one of the oldest ministers of Huntingdon Presbytery, died at his home in Lewistown on Monday morning, of appendicitis, aged 71 years, also a prominent Mason. He is survived by a wife, one son and three daughters.

New Use for Hops.

A new use has been discovered for hops, namely, the curing of bacon. It is found that a sprinkling of hops in the brine when bacon and hams are put in pickle adds greatly to the flavor of both, and enables them to be kept an indefinite period.

Republican Primaries.

The Republican primaries will be held next Saturday evening and the voting place will be in W. O. Rearick's office. The polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Things are Different Now.

The fellow who tugs and sweats over a lawn-mower these days wonders now why it was he thought shoveling snow was such hard work last winter.

Children's Day.

Next Saturday Children's Day will be celebrated in Grange Park by the Patrons of Husbandry. There promises to be a large attendance.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR \$2.25 SPECIAL....

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth \$3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte,

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

CARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, PENN.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store,

Commencing

Saturday, June 20,

100

Of these fine Polish-ed Chairs were bought at sacrifice sale.

ONLY \$2.88.

Regular price, \$4.50.

Don't miss a good thing and place your order, as they will not keep.

W. R. Brachbill,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone Call, 1302.



COBLER SEAT ROCKER.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

A new line of Dimities just received, regular 12½c and 15c quality, to sell at the uniform price of 10c.

25 dozen Men's Heavy Overalls, a regular 75c quality at 48c a pair With or without apron.

10 pieces Fancy Ribbon, the latest out, for trimming Summer dresses. We bought at a big bargain. They go to you the same way. Price 25c a yard.

A new line of Percales, fine quality and guaranteed fast colors, 9c a yard.

Yard-wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, full width and a big bargain at 5c a yard.

We just received another invoice of Ladies' Belts, including a lot of White Kid ones with Buckles of same at 49c.

Don't forget our \$2.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, we are continually kept busy trimming these Hats.

We mention only a few of our special bargains. We have more to tell you when we see you.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.